FBIS DAILY REPORT

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It adds that Tomasek thus far has remained silent about all this, but anyone who knows him is certain that even his advanced age will not prevent him from trying to find a way out.

KURIER reports that the CSSR regime plans to have the Moscow Patriarch Pimen, visit the CSSR next year to attend -- instead of the pope -- the celebrations on the occasion of the 1,100th death anniversary of Slav Apostle Method in Velehrad in Moravia. The paper writes in this context: As transpired in Prague, the decision to invite the patriarch of Moscow and of "all of Russia" to the CSSR was adopted at a caucus in the High Tatra Mountains to which the State Church Office recently summoned the members of the "Pacem in Terris" association of Czechoslovak priests who are loyal to the Prague regime. There reportedly a sharp dispute developed when the regime presented against an old plan, which had been shelved in 1950: The "Pacem in Terris" members should dissociate themselves from Rome at a specially convened synod, and should establish a kind of Latin-Orthodox-United National Church to be headed by a patriarch.

"According to informed quarters in the CSSR, this was too much even for some leading 'Pacem in Terris' functionaries who are absolutely loyal to the regime: They left the meeting in protest," KURIER writes.

NO LACK OF ENTHUSIASM FOR BRIGADES AMONG WORKERS

AU291303 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 28 Jun 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Brigades of a New Type"]

[Excerpts] The brigade-based method of organizing labor and remuneration has many merits and, should anyone have any doubts about them, it would be enough to acquaint him with the experiences in the Soviet Union where the brigade-based method is applied on a mass basis and the results of the best collectives have surpassed all expectations. Nevertheless, it took the Federal Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs and other institutions a long time to formulate the principles for an experimental testing of this method. Even the Central Trade Union Council expressed its dissatisfaction with the slow progress of work on that document.

Why do we recall something that will be examined in great detail by people better qualified for this job and, after them, by history? It is because the development of the brigade-based method and, above all, its application seem to be approaching another junction, at which -- if it is not rapidly overcome -- the drive of this new method could be slowed down. The explanation is simple. Whereas at the beginning there was universal enthusiasm for the experiment, the interest in it at some ministries and economic production units has, in the meanwhile, abated.

A different situation exists in enterprises and plants. Here the zeal for the brigade-based method has surpassed all expectations and does not show any signs of subsiding. That which is new is being asserted here with a vigorousness that can scarcely be matched. This is borne out by figures. According to the ministries' proposals, the experimental testing of the brigade-based method was to take place in 125 organizations. However, the experiment has been spontaneously joined by additional organizations and collectives so that the brigade-based method is now being tested by more than 950 collectives in 350 enterprises and plants. Some 24,400 people are involved in it! The greatest number of new brigades has been set up in engineering branches and in the mining and power sector. At some places, such as in North Moravia, local enthusiasts did not wait for our own principles to be issued but procured Soviet documents and adapted them to local conditions.

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CSSR ENVOY REVIEWS POSITION AT MBFR TALKS

AU291339 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 28 Jun 84 p 6

[Text] The 11th year of the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of the number of forces and armament in central Europe is nearing its end. The European public expects from them an effective step toward detente and the elimination of military confrontation in Europe, above all, in its central part, where there is the strongest concentration of NATO and Warsaw Pact troops. Ambassador Emil Keblusek, head of the Czechoslovak delegation to the Vienna negotiations, discussed the previous course, current state, and future prospects with our staff journalist Bedrich Zagar, who asked him several questions after Keblusek's 7 year's of activity in Vienna.

[Zagar] Comrade Ambassador, at the last session, on behalf of the socialist states directly participating in the negotiations on reducing the number of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, you voiced a standpoint on the current state of the negotiations. On what is it based?

[Keblusek] As is known, last year the socialist countries submitted important initiatives which would enable the overcoming of the long-lasting impasse. We proceeded, above all, from the Prague Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact Member-Countries of January 1983, and our proposals envisage roughly the following:

1 -- reducing a part of the Soviet and American ground forces in central Europe on the basis of mutual example by 20,000 and 13,000 respectively, with equipment;

2 -- temporary freezing of armed forces and equipment of all direct participants in the negotiations who have their ground forces in central Europe (on the Warsaw Pact's side the USSR, CSSR, GDR, and PPR; and on the NATO side the United States, Canada, Great Britain, the FRG, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxembourg);

3 -- concluding a comprehensive Agreement on a Mutual Reduction of Armed Forces and Accompanying Measures, according to which one would, within 3 years after the signing of the agreement, reduce the ground troops of the two sides with their equipment to an agreed collective level of 700,000 on each side. At the same time the number of air force personnel would be limited to 200,000 on each side. This means that the Warsaw Pact and NATO would not have more than 900,000 troops each in the central European region. This is our proposal, which is to the detriment of no one, and -- in our view -- it is acceptable.

[Zagar] Why are the NATO countries avoiding giving a concrete answer and assent to this proposal?

[Keblusek] The proposals of the socialist countries are based on a new approach to the solution of the so-called figure barrier, which the West has artificially erected, and with it has blocked the achievement of a mutually acceptable agreement in Vienna for almost 8 years now. Roughly since 1976, the NATO states have been retarding progress in the negotiations by casting doubts on the official data concerning the number of Warsaw Pact troops and are, without justification, asserting that according to their "estimates," the Warsaw Pact has in the given region about 160,000 troops more than it reports. This, of course, is an artificially constructed falsification of reality, to which some facts attest. While in the spring of 1983 the U.S. Department of Defense officially admitted that a parity of troops existed in central Europe, in the summer of the same year it was talking about the number of the Warsaw Pact troops being 120,000 men greater, and in the fall it gave the Warsaw Pact another 75,000 men.

One has to stress, however, that in that period the Warsaw Pact states did not increase their numbers by a single soldier. The actual development was that the Warsaw Pact states were not only not increasing the number of their troops but, on the contrary, for example, in 1978-79, 20,000 Soviet troops with equipment were withdrawn from GDR territory, while the United States increased its military presence, according to its own information, by 43,000 troops on FRG territory.

[Zagar] What are the United States and NATO pursuing with this course?

[Keblusek] The answer is to be looked for in the fact that the West, by artificially exaggerating [nadhodnocovani] the number of the Warsaw Pact troops, wants to create conditions for an asymmetric reduction of troops and achieve a substantially greater reduction on the side of the Warsaw Pact than on the NATO side. On this basis, the West has been conducting a fruitless dispute about figures since 1976 in order to be able to reduce by a lesser number. Also, in this manner it is trying to gain unilateral advantages to the detriment of the security of the socialist countries, a matter that is a variance with the mandate of the Vienna negotiations. The socialist countries want to end the dispute about the number of troops and focus instead on reducing the number of troops and on achieving the set levels of 900,000 men on each side. This course opens a realistic way out of the blind alley.

Instead of a speedy and constructive reply to the proposals of the socialist countries, the NATO states, after having vacillated for more than a year, submitted in April a proposal which they claim is a "compromise proposal, a flexible one, and one that meets the interests of the East halfway." After having studied this Western proposal, we must note that the contrary is true. Its substance does not rest on constructiveness and flexibility, but on deepening differences and creating new obstacles. The West continues to nurture the problem of the figures and frustrates agreement in Vienna. Another negative aspect of the Western proposal is that it strives, above all, for a strict reduction of the USSR troops, which constitute in the central European region about 50 percent of the overall number of the Warsaw Pact troops, while, allegedly, seeking an equal commitment for the U.S. troops which, however, constitute only a quarter of the overall NATO troops in the given region. At the same time, however, it ignores the FRG troops, which constitute one-half of the NATO troops in central Europe.

[Zagar] Despite this, the delegations of the NATO states are continuously operating with their proposal which, in essence, does not resolve anything. Comrade Ambassador, where do you see the opportunity for drawing standpoints closer and achieving progress at the Vienna negotiations?

[Keblusek] The socialist states have been forced to note -- and they have conveyed this to the Western partners quite unequivocally -- that this proposal cannot be the foundation of a course toward a mutually acceptable agreement, and that the socialist states do not regard it as an answer to their initiatives of last year.

The socialist countries are not satisfied with the current state of the negotiations and are persistently striving to overcome the impasse at the negotiations, brought about by the NATO states. We continue to be convinced that an achievement of a mutually acceptable agreement in Vienna is possible, an agreement based on the principles of equality and equal security. Our side will do everything for it. However, a necessary prerequisite for it is also sufficient political will on the Western side, which our partners in Vienna are lacking.

BULGARIAN CSCE ENVOY PRAISES SOCIALIST PROPOSALS

AU301345 Sofia BTA in English 0951 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] Stockholm, June 30 (BTA) -- Mr Lyuben Gotsev, Bulgarian deputy minister of foreign affairs, made a statement at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures, Security and Disarmament in Europe in which he said that Bulgaria strives to contribute to the realisation of the aims of the conference.

Further on he dwelled on the difficulties ensuing from the objective complexity of the issues discussed as well as from the aggravated political situation. Mr Lyuben Gotsev pointed to the deployment of the U.S. first strike medium range nuclear missiles in Western Europe as being an extremely destabilizing factor. Having in mind the other negative phenomena in international life the "accumulated resources of confidence are not added to but decreased," which cannot be but reflected on the work in Stockholm, the Bulgarian deputy foreign minister stressed. At the same time he said, we are far from the thought that we must wait for a detente in the atmosphere in Europe in order to make progress in Stockholm possible. The speaker pointed out that in the nuclear age the issue of consolidating European and international security does not and cannot have a military-technical solution, and this opinion finds an ever-growing support. It lies in the basis of the proposals made by the socialist countries.

Mr Lyuben Gotsev also dwelled on the proposals of the socialist countries for limiting the military expenditures, for the annihilation of the chemical weapons in Europe, for creating nuclear-weapon-free zones in various regions of Europe and for the further development of the measures in the military sphere in conformity with the Helsinki Final Act. Considerable attention was paid to the necessity for the Stockholm conference, in the implementation of its mandate, to adopt measures for consolidating security through the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones. In this connection, the Bulgarian representative noted the positive development of theprocess directed towards turning the Balkans into a nuclear-weapon-free zone, laying emphasis on the great significance of the readiness of the USSR, as one of the nuclear states, to observe the established contracted regime of a nuclear-free zone and to take upon itself the corresponding guarantees towards the states included in this zone.

U.S. DOOMED START TALKS, ADDS MORE OBSTACLES

LD292101 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Commentary entitled "An Anniversary of Reagan's Hypocrisy" by Antonin Kostka]

[Text] Exactly 2 years ago on this very day the Soviet-American Strategic Arms Reduction Talks opened in Geneva. They opened in an atmosphere of doubts because they had been preceded by Washington's undisguised reluctance to engage in such talks, and chiefly because of a great deal of the negative practical policy of the then still new President Reagan. By this we do not mean merely that Washington had thwarted the ratification of the SALT II treaty. The construction of new shelters for intercontinental missile launchers and the gradual replacement of the Minuteman II missiles in hidden silos by the improved Minuteman III version with separable independently targetable nuclear warheads were already in violation of the SALT I treaty. Likewise, the United States also violated the Soviet-American treaty limiting the system of antimissile defense, in particular by building a large radar center on the Aleutian Islands and by developing a whole series of new, antimissile and antisatellite means. Finally, there were also numerous violations of the SALT II treaty, which, although it did not ratify it, the United States nonetheless pledged to observe.

It could not be expected that a government that systematically violates treaties in this way and increases its strategic potential would be willing to engage in serious talks on reducing this potential. Such talks were nothing more than a mere empty gesture toward its own allies. Moreover, Washington demonstrated its intention to avoid reaching an agreement by making the agreement in Geneva conditional on the acceptance of its own proposal to reduce only the number of ground-launched missiles, that is, the very missiles of which it has the least but which form the overwhelming part of the Soviet Union's strategic potential.

Under those circumstances the talks were deadened straight from the beginning. When the deployment of the American first-strike nuclear weapons radically altered the overall strategic situation, the fruitless talks, which were being misused by Washington exclusively to deceive the public, had logically to be broken off.

Washington has not ceased to lament hypocritically the collapse of the Geneva talks. U.S. officials have been trying to outbid each other in their appeals to return to the conference hall and to renew the dialogue. The fact is, however, that the United States has not at the same time removed a single one of the obstacles it has piled up on the path to agreement. On the contrary, it has added still more to the existing ones. It has introduced the MX missiles and new antimissile weapons, increased the number of the Ohio-type submarines carrying ballistic missiles, started the deployment of first-strike nuclear weapons in South Korea and its bases in Japan, and set about to militarize space.

Two years ago President Reagan coined an abbreviated designation for the new strategic arms talks, START, a designation that was both full of promise and hope, dynamic and energetic. It did not catch on. The fact was that people came to see very soon through its hypocrisy and falsehood, because it was a "start" in the opposite direction, a "start' not toward disarmament but rather toward the intensification of the arms race escalation of tension, preparations for war -- a "start" that disqualified Reagan both as a politician and statesman.

WEINBERGER: ROAD TO DISCUSSION NOT BLOCKED

LD021853 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Weinberger, defense secretary, made a statement on television about the U.S. stance on space armament. Our correspondent Elemer Csak reports from New York:

[Csak] The United States is not setting any conditions for the arms limitation talks to be held with the Soviet Union, it was asserted by the U.S. defense secretary. He kept stressing that the Washington response to the proposal has not blocked the road that leads to discussions. In the interview he gave to CBS television Weinberger argued that the militarization of space started when the first strategic missiles were deployed. For this reason the United States wants to talk about everything, not only about satellite-destroying weapons.

The first man of the Pentagon alleged that the Soviet proposal arose because Moscow was not anticipating a positive U.S. response. Washington, on the contrary, is offering -- so to speak -- even more: The United States wants to talk not only about weapon-annihilating defense weapons, but about all nuclear weapons which exterminate people.

According to observers, Weinberger's statement is part of the U.S. tactics that try to shift the responsibility onto the Soviet Union for the breaking off and fruitlessness of the arms limitation talks by stressing the Reagan administration's readiness for agreement.

New Space Weapons Vital

LD022147 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger has rejected negotiations proposed by the Soviet Union to prevent the militarization of outer space as being not very meaningful. He said it is vital for the United States to stick to President Reagan's plans for new space weapons. By way of contrast, the Democratic presidential contender, Mondale, called on the President to accept the Soviet proposal for the sake of mankind's survival.

U.S. RESPONSE TO CHERNENKO PROPOSALS VIEWED

Common Security Requirements

LD021440 Warsaw PAP in English 1412 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Warsaw, July 2 -- "Konstantin Chernenko's recent proposal concerning a prompt launching of negotiations with the United States, devised to curb in germ the anti-satellite and all space-involving arms race, stems from the logic of common security," the Polish Government daily RZECZPOSPOLITA said today.

"The opening of a new armaments domain, whose consequences are uncomprehensible for man's imagination, can be prevented only by following the common security requirements."

The lack of U.S. response to Chernenko's proposal of a moratorium on testing the "cosmic" weapons "proves that the U.S. wants to carry them on, and once it is so, the Soviet Union will be forced to make analogous research and armaments," the daily said.

Once again, in one or two years' time, the development of arms technology will outpace the development in the Vienna talks because the United States refuses to start thinking in the categories of common security, the paper added. "For this would contradict the hegemonistic goals conceived by the United States and its global anti-communist strategy."

"But now, our globe is not under the exclusive management of imperialism. The time will come when Washington will have to return to thinking in the categories of 'the partnership in security'."

Risk of Military Catastrophe

LD030145 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2010 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Commentary by Heinz Britsche]

[Text] Realizing that the extension of the arms race to outer space would sharply increase the risk of a military catastrophe, the Soviet Government proposed to the U.S. Government negotiations to prevent the militarization of space. Its proposal is couched in precise terms. It calls for an undertaking not to introduce into outer space conventional, nuclear, laser, or particle weapons. Such weapons systems should be neither tested nor deployed even as an antimissile defense or as antisatellite defense systems. Existing weapons should be destroyed. A reciprocal moratorium should come into force with the opening of the negotiations.

From Washington came a strange reply. It states in effect that one could talk about space weapons if, yes if, the USSR returned to the Geneva conference tables. It will be recalled that the Soviet Union quit the negotiations on intermediate-range nuclear weapons -- as it had previously said it would do -- after the first new U.S. first-strike weapons, the Pershing II and cruise missiles, had been stationed in West Europe because the Soviet side refuses to be a party to deluding public opinion. If the Soviet delegation is to return to Geneva, a clear condition has to be fulfilled -- the withdrawal of the U.S. missiles, the restoration of the situation existing in October 1983. Should Washington believe it could blackmail the Soviet Union, as it were, with the demand that it acknowledge the new U.S. first-strike potential, then such an attempt may be applauded by Springer's WELT; it has nothing to do with realpolitik.

TASS was authorized to state that the American Adminsitration's reply to the Soviet Government's statement is totally unsatisfactory and clearly designed to ensure that outer space is turned into an arena for the deployment of mass destruction weapons.

Washington's previous curt "no" to a comprehensive ban of any use of force in outer space or from space against earth or from earth against targets in space has been replaced this time, obviously from electioneering considerations, by a dodge in that the U.S. Administration, in contrast to the Soviet Government, raises prior conditions. So the hawks still believe that, with their militarization of space, designing anti-satellite weapons, called ASAT, to clear the skies within 24 hours of Soviet satellites -- as a high-ranking Pentagon official boasted -- by means of a three-tier system of laser, X-ray and, later, even particle weapons, they can eliminate Soviet inter-continental missiles, largely save their own territory from a retaliatory blow and dare a nuclear first-strike with impunity.

A mad calculation, which certainly won't work; yet, even in the initial phase of deploying such systems, it would sharply increase the danger of war, particularly since such beam weapons, which operate at speeds close to the velocity of light, leave no early warning period nor any opportunity to correct any computer failures. At the 38th UN General Assembly, 147 states opposed an arms race in outer space. The U.S. was the only state to vote against the Soviet proposal to eliminate any military threat from or into space. In 1983 the USSR stated unilaterally that it would refrain from any tests and antisatellite weapons if no other state undertook such tests. But one thing it kept making quite clear: Space is not an arena in which the U.S. could gain military superiority.

If we ask concretely; who would gain by such arms in space, the answer can only be: The arms concerns whose calculations for the star wars concept run to as much as $1.2 billion by the turn of the century. It is for them that Reagan's Generals Graham and Abrahamson are speaking as well as his science advisers Keywerth and Teller.

But most American scientists think weapons in space are madness; because they cannot guarantee adequate protection for the U.S. and, second, the arms race in this dis-mension increases the risk of nuclear war. After the signing of PD 119, the presiden-tial directive of 6 January 1984, the space command generals made no bones about their intentions. Their point is not defense but attack, the point is to enable the U.S. to win a nuclear war. A hopeless venture which threatens the whole world. That is why the Soviet Government's proposal, to open negotiations to avert the militarization of space, remains on the table, in the hope that Washington, taking heed of realities, might perhaps respnd again seriously and responsibly.

## SENATE VOTE TO HALT TRADE DEVELOPMENT DENOUNCED

### Part of Hostile Crusade

AU030625 Sofia BTA in English 1940 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Sofia, July 2 (BTA) -- On June 28 this year the United States Senate adopted an amendment to the budget law submitted by the extreme right Republican senator, Mr Jesse Helms, which forbids the Department for Trade and the State Department to grant funds for the promotion of commercial relations with the People's Republic of Bulgaria, declaring it a country supporting interantional terrorism. The reasons behind the amendment rest on the absurd and absolutely ungrounded accusations of an alleged association of the People's Republic of Blugaria with the attempt on the life of Pope John Paul the Second, and with drugs trafficking. In the debates Bulgaria's aid to Nicaragua, too, was mentioned as a motive.

On this occasion the BLUGARIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY is authorized to state: The Bulgarian Government regards this hostile act of the Senate as a new step in the U.S. efforts at discrediting the internal and external policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria before the world public, as a part of the "crusade" of the Reagan administration against real socialism and of the policy of confrontation in the East-West relations which brought about a dangerous worsening in the international situation.

The motive of Senator Jesse Helms offers nothing new. It is a literal repetition of the insinuations on the basis of which for almost two years now an unprecedented, large-scale campaign of slanders is being conducted against the People's Republic of Bulgaria. This campaign was fanned up in the summer of 1982 in the United States, where "journalists" closely connected with the C.I.A. launched the version for the participation of Bulgaria bodies in the attempt on the life of the pope. It received encouragement from a number of senior politicians in the United States. At present the American Senate hurries to join it.

Quite lawfully the question arises: Why the haste in predeciding the case of the Bulgarian citizen Sergey Antonov ahead of the official conclusion of the Italian court authorities. Apparently one of the main considerations behind the Senate decision is to exert pressure on the Italian justice to try and sentence Sergey Antonov, though objective evidence pointing to his being guilty is altogether lacking, and in this way to discredit Bulgaria, to disgrace the Bulgarian people. And all this is being done even before the Italian justice has stated its final decision on the question.

It is not necessary to prove that terrorism is alien to the socialist system. The contribution of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the efforts to combat terrorism is well known and internationally recognized, a fact of which the United States are well aware.

The accusations as stated in the Senate of a certain Bulgarian participation in drug dealings are absurd. It is a well known fact that the People's Republic of Bulgaria is very active in the efforts against the illegal drug trafficking and repeatedly her contribution has received praise from both international organizations and a number of individual states, including the United States of America. It is also a well known fact that our country stands a barrier to this trafficking and in this particular case she defends the interests of the Western countries, the United States included. In spite of the fact that the drugs problem does not exist in Bulgaria we shall continue to combat the drug traffickers, spending a lot of funds, while proceeding from purely humane considerations and in compliance with the voluntarily assumed international obligations.

Equally surprising as a motive is the aid Bulgaria is rendering to Nicaragua, as quoted at the Senate. The People's Republic of Bulgaria is a sovereign state and won't allow anyone to meddle in her internal affairs, to dictate to her with whom and how to develop her relations.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is conducting a consistent policy aimed at peace, cooperation and understanding with all states. Many efforts were made also at the promotion of the relations with the United States. In contrast with these efforts, however, the United States continue to pursue a policy of worsening the relations with Bulgaria. The Senate decision cannot be regarded as anything else but a new, illegal political act due to entail extremely negative consequences for the Bulgaro-American relations. The Bulgarian Government, our public express their decisive protest against this provocational and hostile act.

## Premature Verdict of Antonov

AU021242 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Jun 84 p 5

[Editorial article: "Gross Anti-Bulgarian Provocation of U.S. Senate"]

[Text] For several weeks now the American press has been maintaining drumfire against Bulgaria. Repeating and developing the slanderous statements of the CIA's paid agents, all major American newspapers have published editorial and other articles in which they again foist upon anyone who wants to listen accusations, unsupported by proof of any kind, about the involvement of the Bulgarian citizen Sergey Antonov in the attempt against the life of Pope John Paul II. This time the reason for the articles was the publication of "excerpts" from the secret report of Antonion Albano, deputy attorney general of Italy, which ostensibly confirms the version of the "Bulgarian connection."

Who allowed the publication of the "secret report," why, and to what degree is it reliable are questions that are now being investigated by the Italian investigation organs. When one considers the reasons for this dirty campaign against our country one can conclude that somebody needs it in order to breathe new life into the preliminary investigation in Rome, which is withering for lack of evidence. This is probably one of the explanations. However, a UPI dispatch yesterday explains even better the reasons for the commotion in the American press: to prepare U.S. public opinion for a decision of the U.S. Senate. Let us quote the agency verbatim: "Yesterday (Thu sday -- editorial note the U.S. Senate voted to stop the development of U.S.-Bulgarian trade because of the supposed connection of that Eastern state with the attempt to kill Pope John Paul II."

Ever since the Reagan administration came to power and started laying down the law it has served us other similarly strange decisions. In its anticommunist fury this administration has repeatedly allowed itself to adopt illegal decisions and sanctions and to sentence governments and states, especially if they are socialist. It is absurd that an institution that makes the laws of a country allows itself to take a decision that runs counter to all norms in the relations between states.

The U.S. legislators must know the classic rule according to which "the accused is innocent until the final verdict is pronounced." Should the gentlemen senators be reminded that even until this very moment the Bulgarian citizen Sergey Antonov, who is being illegally held in an Italian prison, has not been presented an official accusation? Should the "defenders of human rights" be reminded that an accusation against a certain person or a whole state cannot be based on suspicion, assumptions, riddles, and slanders? On the basis of what proof is the U.S. Senate now prematurely pronouncing a verdict against Sergey Antonov and describing a sovereign socialist country as "terrorist?"

The voting in the U.S. Senate is a gross anti-Bulgarian provocation, which is a part of the general hostile policy of the Reagan administration against the socialist countries. This step shows what value can be attributed to the calls for peace that have recently resounded from across the ocean. We indignantly and categorically reject all insinuations of complicity in the crime against the head of the Roman Catholic Church, and shall continue to oppose all attempts to aggravate the fate of Sergey Antonov. Socialist Bulgaria rejects terrorism as a means of influencing international relations. This is something that those who have voted to legitimize the activities of the Reagan adminstration, which has turned terrorism into its state policy, cannot say.

FILIPOV-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ANGOLA

AU011317 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] At the invitation of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-Labor Party Central Committee and the Angolan Government, a Bulgarian party-government delegation led by Comrade Grisha Filipov has arrived in Luanda on an official, friendly visit. The guests were cordially welcomed at the 4 February Airport by Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party, president of Angola, and chief of the government, by members of the party's Central Committee and of the government, as well as by representatives of public organizations, chiefs of diplomatic missions, and by Boyan Mikhaylov, Bulgarian ambassador to Angola. Upon arrival, the anthems of the two countries were played while an honor guard marched past.

The visit of the Bulgarian party-government delegation shows the desire of Bulgaria and Angola to expand and deepen their relations. A review of the cooperation between the BCP and the MPLA-Labor Party will be carried out and special attention will be devoted to the possibilities for expanding the economic, scientific-technical, and cultural ties. Interaction in foreign policy is also expected to be discussed.

Talks With Dos Santos

AU011327 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] The Bulgarian party-government delegation led by Comrade Grisha Filipov, which has arrived in Luanda, today laid a wreath at the sarcophagus of Augustinha Neto, the immortal leader of the Angolan revolution and the first president of the People's Republic of Angola.

Following this Comrades Grisha Filipov and Jose Eduardo dos Santos had talks at the MPLA-Labor Party headquarters. They briefed each other on the tasks facing the BCP and the MPLA-Labor Party and the peoples of the two countries in all spheres of life. During the talks they reviewed the state and prospects for the development of bilateral cooperation. Topical international issues of mutual interest were also discussed. Special attention was devoted to the socialist countries' policy aimed at safeguarding world peace.

Comrade Grisha Filipov briefed Dos Santos on the way in which the idea of transforming the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone could be implemented. The constant support which Bulgaria renders to the peoples of the African Continent in their struggle for political independence and social progress as well as against imperialism, neocolonials, apartheid, and racial discrimination was also emphasized.

The official talks between the two delegations began later. The closing documents will be adopted Monday.

HOWE'S MOSCOW VISIT MAY BRING BETTER COOPERATION

LD021030 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0730 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Talks between Soviet representatives and Geoffrey Howe, the British foreign secretary, who is in the Soviet Union on a 2-day official visit, begin today in Moscow. Our Moscow correspondent, Stefan Simak, has more details.

Hopes are being expressed in the Soviet Union that the British foreign secretary's visit and his talks with Soviet representatives will contribute to a better understanding of the positions of both countries and will be reflected in the constructive development of Soviet-British relations. As a result of the anti-Soviet policy pursued by the Conservative government of Margaret Thatcher, cooperation in the political sphere between both countries reached a low level.

Today, however, London is becoming increasingly conscious of the fact that without a broader international dialogue it is not possible to resolve the topical problems of the present and that the soulless backing of the American policy of force and diktat leads to the loss of political face by Great Britain. The rebuilding of international economic relations, too, is unthinkable today without cooperation with the Soviet Union. This is why the distance between London and Moscow is less than it was only a few years ago. Last year economic, scientific, and technological exchanges between both countries were activated, which is borne out by the growth of the trade turnover by 17 percent. The visit of the British foreign secretary to Moscow can contribute to a much greater utilization of great reserves in the field of economic and political cooperation in the interest of both countries and in the interest of European security.

Low Expectations of UK Media

LD022039 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Geoffrey Howe, British foreign secretary, who has been in Moscow since Sunday, opened talks with Soviet representatives. Our permanent London correspondent Karel Stary describes the reaction of British press to this visit:

Prior to Geoffrey Howe's visit to Moscow here in Britain the impression prevailed -- and it also prevails today -- that it cannot help detente. Political observers think that in spite of the British Government's words about its willingness to contribute to broadening the base for a dialogue, no concrete steps have been taken that would halt the dangerous sharpening of tension after the deployment of new U.S. first-strike nuclear arms in Britain. As THE GUARDIAN said, the British foreign secretary did not go to Moscow to express the British Government's refusal to deploy further cruise missiles on its territory or its willingness to include its nuclear weapons in the overall amount of these weapons in Europe, which it refused to do throughout the course of the Geneva talks on the reduction of medium-range nuclear weapons. Nor can it be expected to support the demand to ban the development, production, and deployment of nuclear weapons in outer space, as the USSR recently proposed. Today's dailies say that the USSR is interested in the talks about these dangerous weapons, but without the U.S. preconditions supported by the British Government. However, there is room for improvement of the two countries' mutual relations, especially in the sphere of trade. One of the British dailies says that there has been no interest in this sphere on the British side since Margaret Thatcher came to power 5 years ago. However, recently she -- and other ministers, too -- moderated the sharpness of their anti-Soviet attacks and spoke for realistic attitude, but so far without concrete contents.

STROUGAL WELCOMES GREEK PRIME MINISTER TO PRAGUE

LD021416 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Andreas Papandreou, the Greek prime minister, arrived in Prague today for an official visit to the CSSR. The Greek prime minister is being accompanied by Ioannis Kharalambopoulos, minister of foreign affairs; Yeoryios Lianis, minister of research and technology; Konstandinos Vaitsos, alternate minister of national economy; Dmitrios Maroudhas, deputy minister to the prime minister [title as heard] and other official figures.

Shortly after 1430 the special aircraft carrying the Greek prime minister and his entourage landed at the Ruzyne Airport in Prague. The Greek visitors were welcomed by Lubomir Strougal, federal prime minister, at whose invitation the visit is taking place. The welcoming party also included Vasil Bilak, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Ladislav Gerle, Josef Korcak, Karel Laco, Matej Lucan, Jaromir Obzina, and Svatopluk Potac, federal deputy premiers; Ministers Bohuslav Chnoupek, Martin Dzur, and Vratislav Vajnar; generals of the Czechoslovak People's Army and other Czechoslovak representatives. The ambassadors of both countries, Josef Nalepka and Vasileios Elevtheriadhis, were also present. After the first welcome on the soil of our homeland, which also included flowers from the hands of Prague pioneers, the national anthems of both countries were played. Andreas Papandreou then received a report of the commander of the honor guard, which stood on the airport tarmac with its combat banner. Together with Lubomir Strougal he carried out its inspection. Afterward he exchanged greetings with the CSSR representatives and officials of the Greek Embassy. The welcoming ceremony at the Ruzyne Airport was concluded by the ceremonial march-past of the honor guard.

ORTEGA: U.S. CONTINUES AGGRESSION IN NICARAGUA

AU291257 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 28 Jun 84 p 2

[Lydia Vyborna report: "Support for the Just Struggle of the People of Nicaragua; Daniel Ortega's Press Conference in Prague"]

[Text] Prague -- A press conference with Daniel Ortega, member of the National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, who is heading a delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua to the CSSR, was held in Prague yesterday afternoon.

The Nicaraguan guest first expressed satisfaction with the results of his tour of socialist countries, which culminated with his visit to the CSSR. According to Daniel Ortega the results of his talks in Prague reflect the CSSR's principled policy vis-a-vis Nicaragua. In this connection he conveyed to the Czechoslovak people cordial greetings from the people of Nicaragua. The visits to socialist countries, Daniel Ortega went on to say, enabled us to deepen and expand relations that are exemplary and fraternal and which show the socialist countries' solidarity with the countries of Latin America and with Nicaragua. We have endorsed the socialist countries' efforts to preserve peace, encountered a resolute condemnation of the aggressive policy of the United States, and witnessed support for Nicaragua, the Nicaraguan representative said.

Daniel Ortega than answered some questions of journalists. Referring to the situation on the northern and southern fronts -- the borders with Honduras and Costa Rica -- as well as to the attitude of the Nicaraguan Government to the Nicaraguan-U.S. talks in the Mexican City of Manzanillo, he said that the U.S. policy continues to be one of aggression against Nicaragua.

This is also reflected in the situation in the border areas in the north and in the south of the country. Mercenaries commanded by the Pentagon and the CIA are killing civilians and attacking schools, health establishments, and farmers' cooperatives in order to break the people and disrupt the Nicaraguan economy. As Daniel Ortega stressed, the bandits have run up against resolute resistance put up by regular as well as irregular units of the Sandinist Army, militias, and by all Nicaraguan people. This is testified to, for example, by the liquidation of several camps of the counterrevolutionaries, by means of which they tried to form a bridgehead in Nicaragua while retaining the remaining forces in Costa Rica. These forward-based units of the "contras" -- as they are called in Nicaragua -- have been practically destroyed.

However, Nicaragua has expressed, and continues to express, the will to negotiate a peaceful solution to the situation in the area with the United States. The, so-to-speak, first contact of delegations of the two countries in Manzanillo is regarded by the Nicaraguan Government as an expression of the endeavor to establish a basis for real talks. Nicaragua is receiving U.S. representatives, which is borne out by the visit of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to Managua. The United States, on the other hand, has refused to issue visas for Nicaraguan representatives when they wanted to visit the United States. Daniel Ortega expressed the view that on the part of the United States the interest in negotiations is more of a propaganda trick before the presidential elections.

Answering my question about the progress of the Nicaraguan people's preparations for the elections in November, Daniel Ortega said that despite the complicated situation, preparations for the elections are successfully underway. In Nicaragua, the elections are regarded as an important step in the life of the country. He stressed, however, that Washington fears the Nicaraguan elections because the Nicaraguan people will express in them resolute support for the Sandinist Government and its policy.

## INVITATION SENT TO MOSCOW PATRIARCH, NOT TO POPE

AU021832 [Editorial Report] Two Vienna dailies in German discuss the abortive attempt by Prague Archbishop Cardinal Tomasek to invite the pope to the CSSR next year: DIE PRESSE on 30 June/1 July carries on page 3 a 1,500-word article by Peter Martos on Tomasek's 85th birthday, headlined "A Late Starter Does Not Quit," and KURIER on 1 July carries on page 3 a 350-word report by Erich Grolig entitled "No Pope Visit to the CSSR."

DIE PRESSE recalls Tomasek's letter to the Prague Church Office that was left unanswered, and the cardinal's subsequent written invitation to the pope, which induced the CSSR authorities to state that the pope could only come to the CSSR as a private individual, but not as a head of state, and that consequently his security could not be guaranteed as he would not be guarded. The paper says that Tomasek realizes that a visit by the pope is out of the question under these circumstances, and writes in this context. "meanwhile, the regime continues its struggle against the church and the believers. Thus, the authorities have made great efforts to keep the number of participants in the pilgrimage to the Slovak Virgin Mary Sanctuary of Levoca, scheduled for next weekend, as low as possible. As KATHPRESS reported on Friday [29 June], the regime wants to prevent Levoca from turning into a 'Slovak Czestochowa.' Thus, elementary schools will stage events with compulsory participation; youth and women's associations as well as agricultural production cooperatives and state farms have been asked to hold meetings; cultural committees of the local communities are to provide for leisure-time activities and to hire well-known bands for dances; in Vychodna, near Levoca, a folklore festival is to be held at the very time of the Virgin Mary pilgrimage; and it is even intended to set up road blocks," DIE PRESSE states.

This growing interest in the brigade-based method on the one hand, and the cold and overcautious approach to it at the higher levels of management on the other, are often explained as a reaction to the incorrect notion that the brigade-based method has opened a way for easy wage increases. Naturally, the movement is not free of defects and, in defiance of the endeavor of party and trade union bodies and organizations, deviations from its principles do take place. Sometimes this is due to economic propaganda and agitation, when it bases its arguments primarily on the possibility of almost unlimited wage increases.

A judicious person will surely ponder what sort of an organization of labor existed, and how valuable performance norms were used in the Bratislava-Kaliste branch of the State Forest Enterprise for example, where the average wages of members of the new brigade all of a sudden increased by Kcs1,347 a month, or in the Spolana Neratovice enterprise, where per-capita monthly earnings increased by an average of Kcs500. These are, admittedly, extremes, but extremes have a tendency of attracting greater attention than positive things. Other problems with the brigade-based method could be cited as well, but the positive things prevail.

Detailed analyses of the course of the experiment are only now being prepared, but the first findings as gathered by the trade unions permit the conclusion that the principles, according to which the first brigades live and work, will have to be amended. The need is becoming apparent, for example, to define with greater accuracy the role of the foreman, to determine limits on the number of members of a collective, to train the brigades' heads, to oblige not only the collectives but also the economic managements to fulfill their obligations, and so forth.

Without neglecting the role of the higher links of management, the decisive struggle for expanding the number of new brigades and raising the standard of their activity will be waged in the plants and enterprises. The entire sphere of management, all subdivisions, and all social organizations led by the party organizations are responsible for the outcome of this struggle because the brigade-based method introduces a new quality into the w h o l e [as published] life of enterprise and plants.

## HOFFMANN ADDRESSES TRADE UNION COUNCIL SESSION

LD282057 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] The plenary meeting of the Central Council of Trade Unions ended in Prague today. It discussed the report of the presidium on more purposeful development of political educational work of trade unions. The resolution stressed the need for more effective contribution of political-educational work in deepening activity of working people in fulfilling the economic and social program of the 16th CPCZ Congress. The coming 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation fight of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army was described as an important stimulus for all-round advancement of comprehensive working activity and for deepening the class, patriotic, and international education of young people.

Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, said in the final speech that the Presidium report and matter-of-fact discussion confirmed that positive results are prevailing in the education work of trade unions. However it has been shown that not all trade union bodies and organizations follow this line. Comrade Karel Hoffmann pointed to the close link between political educational work with the rest of trade union activity as they mutually stimulate each other, and said that from this fact conclusions ought to be drawn which would then be applied in all trade union work.

## Spaniel Comments

LD290718 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] The eighth plenary session of the Central Council of Trade Unions ended in Prague today. Stanislav Benda talks with Miroslav Spaniel, secretary of the Central Council of Trade Unions, about its proceedings and conclusions:

[Begin recording] [Benda] Comrade Secretary, the report of the Presidium of the Central Council of Trade Unions was entitled "To Develop More Consistently the Political-Educational Work of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement." What concrete facts does this contain?

[Spaniel] In fact we evaluated how we are realizing the conclusions of the 10th All-Union Congress in politically educational work. We did this with a special emphasis on how we are contributing to the strengthening of moral political qualities of our members, how educational work is contributing to making the members of the revolutionary trade union movement more actively approach the fulfillment of economic tasks so that they deliver quality and honest work.

The educational work of the trade union organization, as we pointed out in the main report of the Presidium of the Central Council of Trade Unions, is not only lectures, instruction, and education; the educational work of the trade union organizations means consistent fulfillment of [word indistinct] of the revolutionary trade unions in our society. This means both in the area of economics and in the area of [words indistinct] We think that (?class) solution of various social problems, the way we react to remi[illegible]ers, opinions, and proposals of workers, and also how we solve their problems are directly connected with the [word indistinct] activity of the revolutionary trade union movement.

[Benda] This meeting was in fact an evaluation, but still it had certain conclusions which are pledges for individual trade unionists. What are those?

[Spaniel] I think that the plenary meeting of the Central Council of Trade Unions quite rightly first emphasized the role of work collectives in education, and, of course, the collective is not an abstract concept. It is a concrete person. We think that starting from (?education) is (?a way) for nurturing personal quality [word indistinct] Above all it is a matter of a question of labor discipline, so to speak. One could continue for a long time in concrete forms of problems. Although we concerned ourselves with the problems of the struggle for peace specifically at the seventh plenary session of the Central Council of Trade Unions in February this year, this eighth plenary session also [word indistinct] as educational activity, particularly strongly emphasized the role of each one of us, every member of a trade union organization in the struggle for the preservation of world peace. [end recording]

## 13TH SESSION OF SLOVAK NATIONAL COUNCIL OPENS

LD271442 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] The 13th session of the Slovak National Council opened in Bratislava an hour ago. Ladislav Mikus reports on its agenda.

[Mikus] The meeting was opened in the presence of members of the CPCZ Central Presidium, Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Peter Colotka, Slovak premier; and other representatives, by Viliam Slagovic, chairman of the Slovak National Council.

In his opening speech he recalled that our attention as well as the attention of the broad public has been centered recently on the CEMA economic summit conference in Moscow. He said that the documents adopted at the conference play a key role in the historic struggle for peace and social progress in the world, and this is why Slovak National Council deputies identify themselves with the statement of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the federal government and subscribe to the stands adopted last week by the Federal Assembly. He said that the elected representatives will not spare any effort in putting the documents adopted by the CEMA summit economic conference in Moscow into practice.

Afterward the deputies opened proceedings on the main item on the agenda of today's meeting -- that is the draft of the state final account of the Slovak SR for the past year, on which a report was given by Frantisek Miseje, minister of finance. He characterized the financial results achieved in Slovakia as positive, including the qualitative factors of economic development, including savings of materials, fuel, and energy. The modernization of manufacturing sectors and greater appreciation of material and energy inputs however has not proceeded at a desired rate. The overall fulfillment of the tasks both in industry and agriculture however enabled the overwhelming portion of the population's material needs to be met despite the fact that some enterprises had fulfilled the plan considerably unevenly, with only 55 percent of organizations fulfilling all tasks comprehensively. Concerning living standards, the tasks have been secured and indeed its quality has been improved in some aspects. For instance 38,500 new apartments were built in Slovakia last year. The construction of school and health facilities however lags behind.. At the same time the number of children placed in kingergartens is higher than the level achieved statewide. In the coming period the government will orient itself toward achieving a gradual transition to less material and energy intensive production, and to the application of qualitative changes in its structure. A debate has just started in the Slovak National Council's session.

Adopts Resolution, Concludes

LD262117 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] The 2-day 13th session of the Slovak National Council ended in Bratislava today. The deputies discussed the report of the Supreme Court of the Slovak Socialist Republic on the state of socialist legality in the sphere of civil law. They said in the adopted resolution that the development and implementation of relations in the sphere of civil law, family, work, and cooperatives is in harmony with legal provisions on socialist coexistence. Still, some citizens and organizations do not adhere to valid legal provisions in satisfying their needs and exercising their rights. Deputies stressed that it is necessary to continue to improve the standard and the quality of decisionmaking and other activity of courts, and deepen their cooperation with national committees and mass organizations. Legal education should also be directed toward explaining the importance of adhering to these regulations for harmonic creation of socialist relations.

INTERIOR MINISTER SPEAKS AT YOUTH PEACE RALLY

LD232232 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] The 18th statewide youth rally in the Sumava region climaxed in a peace demonstration in Susice today. Ladislav Fikar, our reporter, reports from the venue of the meeting.

[Fikar] A great voice of the longing for peace in which the present younger generation wants to live, build, and work -- this is how this large peace rally, attended by almost 5,000 young people from all over the Republic and held here on the main square in Susice, came over.

Vratislav Vajnar, federal minister of the interior who headed a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, government, and the National Front, addressed the rally and stressed the significance of the peaceful present not only for the generations who experienced the horrors of war but also for the younger generation. He also recalled the transformations the Sumava region and indeed the whole of our country have undergone and assessed the younger generation's share in the results achieved.

Afterward the participants in the 18th youth rally in the Sumava region adopted a resolution in which they voiced their firm resolve to contribute by their work and the activity of their youth union organization to preserving peace in the world and developing our homeland. We need peace -- came out of the appeal and a number of banners displayed here in the square in Susice, only 30 km from the westernmost border of the socialist community, and this is why we will do our utmost to avert the threat of a new war. We respect profoundly the fighters against fascism, heroes of World War II and the Slovak national uprising -- the participants in today's peace rally declared in their resolution; this is why we will fulfill their legacy by honest, responsible, and creative work in building and defending our homeland. This idea was manifest not only at today's peace rally in Susice but also during all the meetings and discussions that have taken place throughout this event in the Sumava region, into which the participants in the 18th youth rally today brought a warm and hearty atmosphere typical of young people, despite the rainy weather.

CORRECTION TO REPORT ON SPANISH CP VISIT

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Report Issued on Spanish CP Delegation's Visit," published in the 21 June Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page D 1, first paragraph, line five:

...organizational issues; Fidel Alonso, member of the Executive Committee... (changing spelling of last name from "Alfonso")

CORRECTION TO ARTICLE ON WORLD CP CONFERENCE

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Support for Convening World CP Conference," published in the 21 June Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page D 6, paragraph eight, line two:

...communist movement, its "relegation to the dust heap of history." It cannot be... (supplying opening quotation mark)

BRIEFS

SOVIET FOOD PROGRAM -- The second statewide working conference devoted to Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation and the CSSR's tasks in safeguarding the Soviet Union's Food Program was held in Prague today. More than 200 representatives of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association, Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, Socialist Youth Union, and economic management of plants and branches involved in the program, assessed the existing results and set the guidelines for this important project in the coming period. Representatives of the Sigma Olomouc Enterprise received at the conference the Challenge Banner of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association, Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, and Socialist Youth Union in recognition of the enterprise's exemplary results achieved in fulfilling orders for the Soviet Food Program. [Excerpts] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 19 Jun 84 LD]

## SCHUERER HOLDS TALKS WITH FRENCH COUNTERPART

LD021813 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1543 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Berlin, 2 Jul (ADN) -- The further development of mutually advantageous economic relations between the GDR and France was the focus of a talk between Gerhard Schuerer, chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission, and Jean le Garrec, secretary of state to the prime minister for planning and regional development, on Monday in Berlin. The meeting dealt with the implementation of the bilateral agreements concluded this year.

Gerhard Schuerer briefed his guest on the GDR's economic policy and the most important results of plan fulfillment. Jean le Garrec expressed his country's interest in the continuation of the favorably developing economic cooperation and the GDR's experiences in the spheres of management and planning. He praised the fact that GDR economy was marked by continual growth and stability.

The two men agreed that an important contribution to the further dynamic development of bilateral economic relations could be made through deepening the exchange of information and experiences between the two countries' planning departments on the basis of the 1981 protocol and measures established to this end.

## TISCH, FRENCH TU GROUP DISCUSS BASIC CONCERNS

LD022052 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1759 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Berlin, 2 Jul (ADN) -- Harry Tisch, chairman of the GDGB, and Henri Krasucki, general secretary of the French General Trade Union Federation [CGT], described support for efforts to ensure lasting peace and prevent nuclear conflict as the basic concern of trade unions in representing their members' interests. During a talk in Berlin on Monday (2 July) they said: Faithful to the fighting program agreed to by both organizations and the Limoges appeal, the FDGB and CGT will do all they can to help create a climate conducive to an understanding on the vital questions facing mankind.

Krasucki is leading a CGT delegation which arrived on the same day at the invitation of the FDGB Executive Committee to spend several days in the GDR. The first meeting focused on exchanges on the current work of both organizations. They discussed tasks of representing members' interests and the development of working and living conditions. Special attention was paid to the acute international situation; the trade union struggle for detente, arms limitation, and disarmament; and the current situation in the international trade union movement.

## FISCHER BEGINS VISIT TO NETHERLANDS 2 JULY

LD021129 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1047 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] The Hague, 2 Jul (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer arrived in the Netherlands Monday for an official visit. He was invited by his Dutch counterpart, Hans van den Broek, who welcomed him at Rotterdam airport. With this visit, the foreign ministers of the two countries are continuing talks they have been conducting regularly since 1977. Foreign Minister Fischer stated on his arrival that this dialogue serves a better understanding of the position of the other side, and the joint quest for ways of reducing confrontation and maintaining, continuing and expanding detente.

Meets Lubbers, Van den Broek

LD021839 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1741 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] The Hague, 2 Jul (ADN) -- On Monday (2 July) Ruud Lubbers, prime minister of the Netherlands, received GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, who had arrived at The Hague on an official visit on the same day. The two men concurred that bilateral relations had developed steadily and well and contributed to efforts to achieve peaceful cooperation in Europe. They stressed their countries' interest in intensifying bilateral relations and continuing the political dialogue and expansion of trade.

Both men expressed their concern at the international situation and said that their states were ready to further East-West dialogue, as well as to work to receive detente and end the arms race. Oskar Fischer referred to the consistency of GDR policy, which is based on the perception that more weapons do not mean more security. He stressed the GDR's readiness for constructive cooperation with all political forces espousing peace, detente, and disarmament with due regard for the legitimate interests of all states. The Netherlands premier expounded his government's decision to delay missile deployment and called for the creation of more trust in East-West relations, as well as mutual respect and peaceful coexistence. The two men concurred that the Netherlands and the GDR bear a share responsibility and are able to contribute to peace and detente.

In the afternoon the GDR foreign minister had a detailed talk with his host, Netherlands Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek, which was attended by experts from both sides. The two men exchanged views on international questions, including the problems of arms control and the East-West dialogue, as well as on the development of bilateral relations.

In the evening Minister van den Broek gave an official dinner for his guest, at which toasts were proposed.

PALME CONCURS WITH HONECKER ON DISARMAMENT

LD291945 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1600 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Summary] Prime Minister Olof Palme arrived in Stralsund, GDR, today, for talks with Erich Honecker about the international situation and possibly about the nuclear armaments in Europe. Afrer their introductory talks, Prime Minister Olof Palme was interviewed by Goran Skaansberg.

[Begin recording] [Palme] So far we have only talked about the international political situation and bilateral relations. We are interested in the policy of detente, and East Germany is also interested in this and also disarmament questions. We have a considerable deficit in our trade with East Germany. We are interested in developing our trade relations.

[Skaansberg] After having heard Honecker's opinions, what do you think about the possibilities for a start to the process of detente between East and West?

[Palme] East Germany as well as West Germany takes an interest in maintaining detente process. They want the border between the German states to be a line of demarcation across which contact can be maintained, not a border for the cold war. This is in their interests. [end recording]

## Invites Honecker to Sweden

LD301135 Stockholm International Service in Swedish 1000 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] During his visit to East Germany Premier Olof Palme has extended an invitation to the East German head of state and party leader, Erich Honecker, to visit Sweden. It is not known when the visit will take place. During the talks conducted during Palme's so-called working visit to East Germany, the East German side has declared itself willing to develop trade with Sweden. The Swedish deficit in trade with the GDR is considerable.

## Honecker Toast at Luncheon

AU021347 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Jun/1 Jul 84 p 3

Toast by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, at the luncheon for Swedish Premier Olof Palme in Stralsund on 29 June.

[Text] Stralsund, 29 Jun (ADN) -- At the dinner given in honor of Olof Palme, Erich Honecker said in his toast:

Esteemed Mr Prime Minister, ladies and gentlemen, dear friends and comrades: it is a pleasure for me to take this opportunity of welcoming you, esteemed Swedish guests, once again more cordially to the GDR. With its policy of nonalignment your country is working actively for detente, security, and good-neighborly cooperation on our continent. It takes its respected place in the world and carries considerable weight in pursuit of the cause of peace. Your personal share, prime minister, in your country's efforts is greatly appreciated in the GDR.

Your visit -- this I can say already now -- has met with a lively response in the GDR. It testifies to the high level of bilateral relations and the good-neighborly relations between our two countries. It also expresses the effort, especially in view of the dangerous exacerbation of the international situation, to help as much as possible to ensure that reason and good will become the dominant factors in the world politics. Thus your visit, prime minister, is attracting interest and attention also outside the borders of our two countries. If you will allow me to stress one point, it is this: Our people seek nothing more ardently than the preservation of peace. It only knows too well that since the start of the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles west of our border peace has become less secure. To point this out in the 35th year of the existence of the GDR is essential. From this we draw the lesson that we have to work now all the more for the defense of peace in order to avert the threatening danger of a nuclear inferno.

Prime minister, you are right that in the "work for disarmament and against nuclear arms we have all human feelings on our side." Our talks today have strengthened my conviction that the complicated international situation is not irreversible. Since peace has the backing of the peoples, greater efforts on its behalf are called for from all those bearing political responsibility. The GDR is a proponent of general, radical disarmament according to the principle of equality and equal security, above all in the nuclear, but also in the conventional sphere. It calls uncompromisingly for the preservation of the existing balance at steadily lower level, for reducing and finally removing all nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction. Therefore we support the peace appeal which you, Mr Palme, together with five leading statesmen from four continents have directed to the nuclear powers. If the U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles deployed in Western Europe, especially in the FRG, were to be removed, it would be possible to rescind the countermeasures adopted in our alliance to preserve the equilibrium.

Our policy of peace, of stopping the arms race and of agreement on concrete disarmament measures finds its expression in constructive proposals. Here I refer to the statements of Prague and Moscow, and of the Budapest meeting of our alliance's foreign ministers. The socialist community has both good will and a realistic program for genuine negotiations on the reduction of political and military confrontation.

The recent CEMA meeting at the highest level in Moscow underlines that today not a single world problem can be solved by military means. Prospects of success are offered only by peaceful means. The GDR will always be among those who work in this spirit to shape political, economic, and cultural relations among states. We support the development of mutually beneficial cooperation.

Of great importance would be a treaty on the mutual renunciation of the use of military force and the preservation of peaceful relations. It is for this reason that we have proposed an early start to consultations. Agreements on the nonfirst-use of nuclear arms, a freeze of all nuclear armaments, and the setting up of nuclear-free zones would noticeably relax the world situation. I would like to stress especially that the GDR continues to consider as very valuable the Swedish proposal to set up a corridor free of battlefield nuclear weapons. Our willingness to make the whole of the GDR territory available for this remains. Regrettably the FRG has so far not been receptive to this important idea.

In the Stockholm conference we see a forum calculated to create more trust in order to make progress on the path of military detente. We greatly appreciate the efforts of Sweden as host to help this conference toward success.

Our talks today were useful and trusting not only regarding international questions but also as far as bilateral relations are concerned. We noted with satisfaction that relations between our two countries are developing well. We intend to proceed along this path. The exchange of views betweenus which reached a visible peak during your visit, will have a stimulating effect.

In the economic relations there are all the signs of a further upturn. We also see in other areas scope for the development of cooperation.

Please be assured that the GDR will continue to attach great importance to relations with Sweden and will cultivate them carefully. Flourishing bilateral relations are calcultated to influence beneficially the amelioration of the international climate beyond the bilateral framework.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Dear friends and comrades,

May I ask you to raise your glasses with me and drink to:

-- prosperous relations between the GDR and Sweden as an example of peaceful coexistence;

-- the success of all peace efforts;

-- the benefit and the health of the prime minister of the Kingdom of Sweden, Mr Olof Palme;

-- the well-being of all Swedish guests present here.

## Palme Toast

LD292149 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1825 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Toast by Swedish Premier Olof Palme at the luncheon in Stralsund on 29 June given in his honor by Erich Honecker, SED Central Commitee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman]

[Excerpt] Stralsund, 29 Jun (ADN) -- Prime Minister Olof Palme said in his dinner speech: Above all I would like to thank you for the friendly words you have just addressed to me and to the Swedish delegation. We are very grateful for the warm reception we have received everywhere today and of course I would also like to thank you for the valuable talks we held this afternoon. I think that they have raised mutual understanding for the positions of our two countries on international and bilateral issues.

During his exile in Sweden Bertold Brecht wrote: "In the long-term one cannot live without peace." These words are no less topical today. There is no more important task in our time than to eliminate the danger of war. This is a great task, but it must be tackled. The present-day international climate is harsh. The differences between the superpowers appear to have deepened. In Europe a new wave of nuclear armament has been introduced. I know that we are in agreement that this development must be halted. The development of Europe must again be channeled in a cooperative direction through fresh dialogue and through increased trust. Within the framework of this task, no state can evade its responsibility. While we wait for a climate that provides more fruitful ground for disarmament and increased cooperation, both the GDR and Sweden can, I believe, work actively for confidence-building measures and try to help eliminate distrust and reduce tensions.

The situation in northern Europe has long been marked by tranquillity and stability. We shall continue to firmly and consistently pursue the Swedish policy of neutrality. This policy is not merely the most important protection for our peace and our independence. It is also important for continued peaceful development in our part of Europe. It is moreover obvious to the Swedish Government that the path of detente is the only one possible. All the achievement carried out in Europe in our lifetime are the result of people's desire for cooperation, reconciliation, and understanding. Nothing of lasting value has been achieved through threats or by force of arms. An example of this attitude is the Basic Treaty between the GDR and the FRG of 1972. For both German states this treaty signified the start of comprehensive cooperation, previously unthinkable, in all spheres. For Europe as a whole this development meant a more stable and more peaceful future. A further milestone on the path to a Europe characterized by cooperation was the Helsinki Final Act of 1975. It has given us essential values. The principle of the inviolability of borders was laid down. The way was opened for reuniting and bringing together hundreds of thousands of people. A framework for upholding human rights was created and governments were enjoined to assume responsibility both internally and on an international level for the obligations entered into in the Final Act. A system of confidence-building measures was established in order to reduce the danger of military confrontation. Here I have mentioned two concrete examples of how the idea of detente can be realized. A policy of detente and cooperation beyond the frontiers of Europe should today more than ever before be aimed at reducing the role of nuclear weapons in international relations.

A nuclear catastrophe simply must not occur. However if this were to occur the whole of our civilization as we know it would probably be threatened with annihilation. Rebuilding it would hardly be possible. A nuclear war produces only vanquished, not victors. The Swedish Government has therefore, on several occasions, stated that we do not wish further deployment of nuclear weapons in Europe, that existing nuclear weapon arsenals must be reduced to a considerable extent, and that a balance of conventional weapons at a lower threshold must be achieved.

We would like the negotiations on nuclear weapons in Europe to be resumed as quickly as possible and both sides to demonstrate their will to arrive at an agreement.

With this aim -- a reduction in the importance of nuclear weapons for the defense of Europe -- the Swedish Government has submitted a proposal for the establishment of a corridor in central Europe free of battlefield nuclear weapons. If these weapons could be withdrawn from the frontier area between East and West, one need not, in the event of attack, necessarily run the risk of the conflict escalating through the use of nuclear weapons. The threshold for the use of nuclear weapons would thus be raised. If agreement could be reached on this question, this would also be a confidence-building measure which could perhaps result in further commitments in the direction of arms limitation. We believe that the idea of a corridor free of battlefield nuclear weapons has received increased support and that time is on the side of this proposal. I just mentioned the words "confidence-building measures." The conference of 35 nations taking place at present in Stockholm is directed toward further developing and translating this concept into concrete measures, a concept first launched in the Helsinki Final Act. The aim is to create a basis for understanding and trust in Europe and eliminate the risk of misunderstanding and incorrect interpretation of the adversary's possibilities and intentions. The aim, increased trust, may appear limited, but if we can achieve it we have nevertheless scored a meaningful achievement. We will then also have laid the foundation for future agreements on limiting armament.

The conference has, in my opinion, had a good start. Dialogue has again started. A series of concrete proposals has been submitted. The outline of the elements that must make up a final agreement are already visible.

As in the past, Sweden and, I am convinced, also the remaining neutral and nonaligned countries will try to play a constructive role in efforts to achieve an agreement. This is our opportunity to make a direct contribution to an improvement in the international climate. In this striving the Swedish delegation will remain in close contact with the GDR delegation.

Here I would like to add that in my view there is a growing realization that real security cannot be achieved through further armament or solely in the community of one's own alliance. Real security can only be achieved if the legitimate security needs of all countries, including those of the other side, are taken into consideration. Such consideration must be based on knowledge and understanding. This is, I think, the purpose of the Stockholm conference in the final analysis.

During the past 10 to 12 years relations between our two countries have increased and deepened in many areas. This includes trade, transport, culture, and sport, just to name the major areas. For the future I see possibilities of extending cooperation to other important areas. Environmental damage, for example, is a growing international problem. A framework for deeper cooperation in the sphere of environmental protection already exists in the shape of the bilateral agreement concluded in this sphere in 1976.

Numerous and regular links across the Baltic Sea were not of course invented by us. There was already a well-established weekly service between Ystad in Sweden and the island of Reugen 300 years ago. Recently, the 75th anniversary of the daily ferry link between Sassnitz and Trelleborg was celebrated. It is possible that sometimes our longing for Europe was carried to excess. When in its hour of need Stralsund turned to Sweden for help against Wallenstein's armies, Gustav II Adolf did not hesitate to meet this request. When one day toward the end of June 1630 he arrived in Germany -- incidentally he also landed in Peenemuende -- this marked the start of an almost 200-year Swedish presence in Pomerania. This was considerably longer than was ever anticipated in Stralsund. Be that as it may, many historians stress today that during this period Pomerania had greater significance for Sweden than Sweden for Pomerania.

The Pomeranian ships not only transported grain to Sweden, but also books, ideas, and well-informed people: merchants and officers, doctors and chemists. I am therefore glad to be able to visit this part of Germany and I regard the opportunity of getting to know Stralsund and Greifswald better tomorrow with great pleasure. In conclusion allow me to wish you and all your fellow citizens continued great success in your efforts for the development of your country and to drink to friendship and cooperation between our two peoples.

FELFE, DELEGATION ATTENDS UK AGRICULTURAL SHOW

LD021512 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1229 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] London, 2 Jul (ADN) -- A GDR delegation has attended the opening of the international agricultural show in Stoneleigh near Birmingham at the invitation of the Royal Agricultural Society of England [RASE]. It is headed by Werner Felfe, State Council member, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee. Werner Felfe is in Great Britain on a several-day visit accompanied by Dr Wilhelm Cesarz, secretary of state in the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Food, and Prof Dietmar Sparr, vice president of the GDR Academy of Agricultural Sciences. The program includes talks with representatives of the British Government and other public figures. At the opening of the show, the guests from the GDR were cordially welcomed by the vice president of RASE, John Green. Afterward they were among the guests of honor at a dinner given by the Royal Agricultural Society of England. There was also a meeting with Minister of Agriculture Michael Jopling. The GDR has a stand for the Fortschritt Landmaschinen (agriculture and food processing machinery) Combine at the show, at which 1,300 firms are represented.

HAEBER RECEIVES DKP GROUP, FRG YOUTH LEADERS

LD292217 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1649 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 29 Jun (ADN) -- A cordial meeting took place in Berlin today between Herbert Haeber, member of the Politburo and Secretariat of the SED Central Committee, and Werner Sturmann, member of the Presidium of the DKP Executive Committee and chairman of the Socialist German Workers Youth [SDAJ], as well as Vera Achenbach, member of the DKP secretariat for youth policy questions.

Herbert Haeber briefed the representatives of the fraternal party from the FRG about the unwavering course of the GDR to safeguard peace. Thus the socialist workers' and peasants' state acted in accordance with the interests of the young generation, for it was their future that was at stake. Referring to the initiatives of the workers in preparation of the 35th anniversary of the GDR (7 October), he said that the young in particular had every reason to honor the Republic's anniversary with their deeds and to be pleased about it, for in the GDR the fundamental rights of the young generation had been realized for a long time, The mere fact that in the GDR every youngster was offered an apprenticeship and assured of a job underlined the advantages of socialism. The GDR National Youth Festival had impressively shown to all the world the unity of socialism and youth and made clear that the young felt firmly linked to their socialist fatherland, the GDR. The guests expressed their appreciation about the constructive and resourceful policy of the SED to avert a nuclear inferno. They said that in the FRG the DKP and associated youth organizations continue to stand in the front line of the fight for peace and work, and against the deployment of the U.S. first-strike weapons. They noted that the continuing crises and the rising arms costs would bring grave results, especially for the young, because despite all promises, unemployment continued to rise, and the lack of apprenticeships had reached worrying proportions.

## FRG TU DELEGATION VISITS, MEETS COUNTERPARTS

AU281707 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Jun 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- A delegation of the Main Executive Committee of the FRG Trade Union for Agriculture, Horticulture, and Forestry under the leadership of its deputy chairman, Guenther Lappas, which is now visiting the GDR, conducted talks with Horst Zimmermann, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Trade Union for Agriculture, Food Industry, and Forestry in the FDGB. The delegation is visiting agricultural and forestry enterprises in Dresden Bezirk to study trade union work in the GDR.

## BALTIC SEA WORKERS' MEETING VIEWS NUCLEAR DANGER

AU290744 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Jun 84 p 1

[Excerpt] Rostock (ND) -- Representing 100 million trade union members of the Baltic Sea countries, Norway, and Iceland, 318 delegates arrived in the GDR harbor city of Rostock for the 25th Workers' Conference on Tuesday. As the beginning of this jubilee meeting, a festive cultural event was held in the Rostock sport and congress center with Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee, participating. This year's meeting, which will take place on 28 and 29 June, is devoted to the subject "The Responsibility of the Trade Unions in Eliminating the Danger of a Nuclear War in Europe -- for Peace, Security, and Cooperation in the Baltic Sea Area."

### Adopts Appeal; Elects Officials

LD291749 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1156 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Rostock, 29 Jun (ADN) -- An end to the deployment of U.S. first-strike nuclear weapons in Western Europe and the dismantling of those already deployed is currently the most urgent demand. This was stated by the more than 500 delegates and participants in the 25th Workers' Conference of the Baltic countries, Norway, and Iceland in an appeal adopted unanimously at the end of their meeting in Rostock on Friday, to the trade unionists and trade unions in their countries. Over and above this they sent a declaration of intent to the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe.

The trade unionists from nine countries elected the standing committee of the conference. Heinz Hanns, member of the FDGB National Executive Committee Presidium and chairman of the Rostock Bezirk FDGB Executive Committee, was confirmed as chairman. Prior to this, delegates from all the participating countries spoke in the discussion for joint actions by the millions of trade unionists of the Baltic area for the removal of the danger of a nuclear war.

## SINDERMANN HOLDS TALKS WITH PERUVIAN OFFICIAL

LD021855 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1639 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Berlin, 2 Jul (ADN) -- Parliamentarians of all states bear great responsibility for the preservation of peace, international understanding and the improvement of the international climate. This was agreed by GDR People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and president of the Peruvian Senate Ricardo Monteagudo during a talk on Monday. They spoke in favor of deepening relations between the parliaments of the two states and expanding contacts among the parliamentarians. This is an important contribution to detente and defusing the international situation.

Sindermann informed him of the situation brought about by stationing of new first-strike weapons in the FRG and Western Europe and explained the complex and realistic proposals submitted by the Warsaw Pact states. Both politicians expressed concern about the situation in Central America and supported a peaceful settlement of the conflict in that region.

HERRMANN MEETS NICARAGUAN NEWS AGENCY OFFICIAL

LD292005 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1627 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 29 Jun (ADN) -- Carlos Garcia, director general of the Nicaraguan News Agency (ANN), who is visiting the GDR, was received today by Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee. During their discussion, Joachim Herrmann informed Garcia about the successful efforts being undertaken in the 35th year of the GDR by the party and people for the further strengthening of socialism on German soil. They are closely linked to the determined struggle to avert the confrontation policy pursued by the most aggressive circles of the United States and to implement the peace initiatives of the Warsaw Pact states. In firm solidarity, the GDR stands at the side of the Nicaraguan people in their resistance to imperialist intervention policy, in their struggle for peace, independence, and social progress.

The two sides stressed that the close cooperation between the news agencies, press, radio, and television of the GDR and Nicaragua is making an important contribution to the further deepening of friendly relations between the two states in the spirit of the latest meeting between Erich Honecker and Daniel Ortega. The talk was attended by Guenter Poeschke, candidate member of the SED Central Committee and director general of ADN. During his stay in the GDR, Garcia also met with Deputy Foreign Minister Bernhard Neugebauer.

INDUSTRY, AGRICULTURE ACCORDS SIGNED WITH IRAQ

LD291238 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0935 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Jun (ADN) -- The GDR and Iraq have adopted agreements on further cooperation in important areas in industry and agriculture. Measures for this were laid down during the ninth session of the standing Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation, which ended in Baghdad on Friday. They also include issues relating to irrigation, transportation and electrification. At the conclusion the two chairman of the committee, GDR Vice Premier and Minister of Engineering Guenther Kleiber and Iraqi Trade Minister Hasan 'Ali, signed an agreed protocol on the results of the session.

Guenther Kleiber, who ended his stay in Baghdad on the same day, had talks on the fringe of the meeting with First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin, and with the ministers for industry and minerals, for agriculture and agrarian reform, and for transport and communications. Both sides paid tribute to the successful work done within the framework of the standing committee and its subcommittees for the further deepening of bilateral relations. Guenther Kleiber described the results of economic cooperation as an important step in the development of mutually advantageous cooperation.

MITTAG RECEIVES USSR MINISTER OF CONSTRUCTION

AU280903 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Jun 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Monday [25 June] Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received for a friendly visit V.D. Danilenko, USSR minister for rural construction.

The talk concentrated on the further deepening of the fraternal cooperation between the USSR and the GDR which is being purposefully and continuously intensified on the basis of the meeting between Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Konstantin Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, on 14 June 1984 in Moscow.

Guenter Mittag briefed the Soviet guest on the results and experiences in implementing the economic strategy decided by the 10th SED Congress, in particular, in the construction sector. He stressed that GDR construction workers are undertaking great tasks in the socialist competition to make the 35th year of the GDR the most successful to date in the history of our worker-peasant state. Guenter Mittag stated that the fulfillment of the planned construction tasks with the most favorable outlay-result ratio, which always includes a solid quality of the construction work and of the manufactured products, must be made the most important yardstick of the work. In this connection V.D. Danilenko praised the cooperation between the USSR and GDR construction workers in exchanging good experiences in the management and planning work of the construction sector and in the comprehensive intensification of production.

The talks took place in an atmosphere of fraternal affinity and in full agreement on all questions discussed. The meeting was attended by Wolfgang Junker, GDR minister for construction, and Gerhard Troelitzsch, head of the Construction Department of the SED Central Committee.

## Danilenko Meets Stoph

AU291135 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Jun 84 p 2

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN) -- On Wednesday, Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, received Viktor Danilenko, USSR minister for rural construction. In the talk, which was marked by the spirit of cordial friendship, Willi Stoph stressed, referring to the economic meeting of the highest representatives of the CEMA countries in Moscow, the growing importance of the universal cooperation with the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries in strengthening socialism and consolidating peace. In this spirit the GDR will undertake everything to make its contribution to implementing the important USSR Food Program in accordance with the agreements concluded.

## HONECKER MESSAGE TO LCY'S SUKRIJA ON ELECTION

AU290939 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following congratulatory telegram to Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium:

Dear Comrade Sukrija, on the occasion of your election as president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium I convey to you cordial greetings and congratulations on behalf of the SED Central Committee and on my own behalf.

We are firmly convinced that the manifold relations of close cooperation between the SED and the LCY, the GDR and the SFRY contribute to securing peace and strengthening socialism. In the future also they should be developed to mutual advantage.

Accept the best wishes for success in your responsible work for health and creative vigor.

HAGER RECEIVES BCP CANDIDATE MEMBER YORDANOV

AU291203 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Jun 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Wednesday, Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received for a friendly talk Georgi Yordanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Committee for Culture of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, who is in the GDR for a working visit at the invitation of the minister of culture.

The partners in the talk expressed their conviction that the traditional cultural cooperation between the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria essentially contributes to enriching the cultural life of both fraternally allied peoples and provides essential stimuli for bringing together socialist states' cultures.

The talk was attended by Joachim Hoffman, minister of culture and member of the SED Central Committee; Ursula Ragwitz, member of the SED Central Committee and head of the Culture Department of the SED Central Committee, Vladimir Zhivkov, deputy chairman of the Committee for Culture of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; and Vulcho Naydenov, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the GDR.

PRC TU DELEGATION VISITS, STUDIES FDBG WORK

AU290743 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Jun 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- A delegation of the central cadre school of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, headed by director Li Shenglin, is staying in the GDR for a study of the education work of the FDBG. The Chinese guests were briefed on the tasks of the highest education institution of the FDBG in Bernau by Horst Schneider, director of the Fritz Heckert Trade Union College.

HONECKER RECEIVES OUTGOING PRC AMBASSADOR

LD021516 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1347 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Berlin, 2 Jul (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received on Monday Li Qiangfen, ambassador of the PRC for a farewell visit. During the talk Erich Honecker and Li Qiangfen praised the development of relations between the GDR and China over the past few years. They underlined that both sides would actively strive to further develop these relations in line with the interests of both states and peoples and the preservation of peace. Erich Honecker expressed his regard for the achievements of the Chinese people in socialist construction. He thanked Ambassador Li Qiangfen for his work in the GDR and asked him to convey his best regards to the President of the PRC, Li Xiannian.

MITTAG MAY REPLACE STOPH, DATE NOT GIVEN

DW021409 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1700 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] According to BILD AM SONNTAG, Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, is to be replaced. The paper claims that SED economics expert Guenter Mittag will succeed him. This change has been indicated to Bonn coalition politicians by East Berlin, the paper states. It does not mention a date. In the spring Stoph's niece fled to the West.

## KRENZ GIVES STATE AWARDS, HONORS PEOPLE'S POLICE

LD281652 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Outstanding persons were presented with high state awards in Berlin today in recognition of their special services in the overall strengthening of the GDR. Egon Krenz, deputy chairman of the Council of State, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, presented the awards during a festive ceremony in the Council of State building. In his speech he said that all those being honored had helped to shape the successful history of the worker and peasant state in their work sphere. The 35th year of the GDR's existence was a particular reason for all to view what had been achieved with pride and at the same time to purposefully further implement the decisions of the 10th SED Congress with fresh initiatives. He expressed high recognition for the veterans of the labor movement. In his speech Egon Krenz also paid tribute to the exemplary work and selfless commitment of members of the People's Police who received awards to mark the forthcoming 39th anniversary of the German People's Police.

## BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO CONGO -- n 2 June Gert Reicherdt, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR to the People's Republic of Congo, presented his credentials to Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso, chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party and president and head of state of the People's Republic of Congo. In the subsequent talk they praised the traditional relations of friendship, cooperation, and anti-imperialist solidarity between the two states and the mutual interest in expanding the relations. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Jun 84 p 2 AU]

RADIO COOPERATION WITH FINLAND -- Over the weekend a working protocol on further cooperation between the radio services of the GDR and of Finland was signed in Helsinki by Achim Becker, chairman of the GDR state radio committee, and by Pekka Silvola, program director of Yleisradio. A series of joint program projects was agreed upon in addition to enlarging the program exchange. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 June 84 p 2 AU]

CHILEAN IC VISITOR -- Berlin (ADN) -- Gerald Goetting, chairman of the CDU, received Pedro Felipe Ramirez, chairman of the Leftist Christians of Chile (IC) for a talk. Goetting informed the Chilean guest about the comprehensive activities of the GDR citizens in preparation of the 35th anniversary of the GDR's founding and thus for further strengthening socialism. Pedro Felipe Ramirez reported on the endeavors of the Chilean patriots to overthrow the military dictatorship. He thanked the CDU for its solidarity with the Chilean people and with the IC. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Jun 84 p 2 AU]

HUNGARIAN EDUCATION MINISTER VISITS -- Berlin (ADN) -- Margot Honecker, GDR minister of public education, on Thursday [14 June] in Berlin received Professor Bela Lopeczi, minister of culture and education of the Hungarian People's Republic, for a friendly talk. The ministers briefed one another on developments in the education sector in the fraternally linked countries, and discussed current questions of cooperation. Also attending the talk was embassy counselor Lajos Nagy, charge d'affaires of the Hungarian People's Republic in the GDR. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 June 84 p 2 AU]

REAGAN MEETS DOBRYNIN; WEINBERGER ON ARMS TALKS

LD021737 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] President Reagan talked for more than 1 hour in the White House with the USSR's Washington envoy. Anatoliy Dobrynin took part in the reception as the oldest member of the diplomatic corps. Neither side has commented on the content of the conversation.

Defense Secretary Weinberger was also present at the reception, and he said later that Soviet-American negotiations on antisatellite systems should also discuss strategic and medium-range nuclear weapons. Weinberger emphasized, however, that the U.S. demand does not mean that Washington wants to set preconditions for the negotiations.

CPCZ'S COLOTKA DISCUSSES COOPERATION DEVELOPMENT

Meets With Lazar

LD292242 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] Today in Budapest Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, deputy federal premier and Slovak premier, who is on a working, friendly visit to Hungary. The two representatives exchanged information about the current political and economic situations in Hungary and Czechoslovakia, paying particular attention to the possibilities for further comprehensive development of cooperation between the two countries. They stressed that there are favorable prerequisites in all spheres for further intensification of activity. Gyorgy Lazar and Peter Colotka emphasized the exceptional importance of the conclusions of the CEMA economic summit meeting and of further deepening of socialist economic integration, which helps in the further comprehensive development of the member states.

Talks With Marjai

LD292245 Budapest MTI in English 1740 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest, June 29 (MTI) -- A Czechoslovak delegation headed by Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ CC Presidium, deputy prime minister of Czechoslovakia, and prime minister of the government of the Slovak Socialist Republic, has paid an official friendship visit to Hungary. In friendly talks Jozsef Marjai, Hungarian deputy prime minister, and Peter Colotka surveyed the dynamically developing relations of Hungary and Czechoslovakia, and the results achieved. The parties assessed the experience in expanding direct relations between Hungary and Slovakia as favourable and set direct tasks of further development. Both sides emphasized that the direct production and cooperation links between the industrial companies of Hungary and the Slovak Socialist Republic are of increasing importance for the national economy of both countries, and cecided to continue to promote trade between border regions and exchange of consumer goods. Peter Colotka was received by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers. Present at the talks was Jozsef Marjai.

The delegation visited the Slovak secondary school in Budapest and Peter Colotka, accompanied by Jozsef Marjai, paid a visit to the agricultural combine of Komarom.

Peter Colotka left Hungary Friday.

PATRIOTIC FRONT DELEGATION RETURNS FROM POLAND

LD292035 Budapest MTI in English 1749 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest, June 29 (MTI) -- A delegation of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, headed by General Secretary Imre Pozsgay, paid a visit to Poland June 27-29 on the invitation of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON). The delegation held talks with President Jan Dobraczynsky and General Secretary Marian Orzechowski, and studied in Krakow the work of the voivodship PRON committee. The parties briefed one another on the state of affairs in their countries, the chief tasks of their movements, and major issues of further cooperation.

The delegation met Jozef Czyrek, member of the PUWP CC and secretary of the CC. The delegation returned to Budapest Friday.

GASPAR PRAISES SPANISH WORKERS COMMITTEES' WORK

AU271627 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 24 Jun 84 p 3

[Text] Sandor Gaspar, president of the National Trade Union Council [and member of the MSZMP Politburo] made a speech at the Madrid Congress of the Trade Union Federation of Spanish Workers Committees on its working day on Saturday [23 June].

For decades the Hungarian workers and Hungarian working people have been following the development of the destiny of the Spanish people and the path covered by the Spanish workers class under savage conditions, he said in his preamble. He then noted that the ascent of the Franco dictatorship to power brought a new period of terror in Spain. It was in those difficult times that the workers committees came into being. Their appearance on the map of the movement was original and irregular. They were not established under instructions, or as an idea from above, but were created by a requirement, a need of the workers class, as a result of a historical process, in the fulfillment of a historical mission. By emerging, rising, and strengthening, this movement has opened a new phase of the class struggle in Spain, providing a lesson and example for other countries' workers living and struggling under similar circumstances.

The workers committees, Sandor Gaspar stressed, have enriched the international trade union movement also by their ability to blend traditions and specific experiences with a revolutionary awareness and a strengthening of the class spirit. Also, they were able to and have surmounted the confines within wich the so-called classical trade union bogged down before.

The movement of the workers committees, which has developed into a national trade union federation by now, was able to make innovations and adapt to changing circumstances even in the difficult years of the transition from the dictatorship to a democracy with regard to both the content of its work and its methods, along with preserving the specific features that have taken shape in the course of its development.

The president of the National Trade Union Council then emphasized that the fact that it is also looking ahead, that it is keeping the future in mind, is a great merit of the workers committees' trade union federation. It does not regard only the daily struggle as its task but assumes a share from and is a great driving force of the shaping of the future, the transformation of society, and the intensification and expansion of democracy. That is why the workers committees are so greatly respected and held in such high esteem in the entire progressive world.

The past of the Spanish workers class was excruciating and tortuous. Today's fight is complex and complicated, and so will be tomorrow's struggle. However, it has by now a proved and experienced trade union, the workers committee's federation, to which I wish many successes and working men's pleasures on behalf of the Hungarian trade unions, Sandor Gaspar concluded his speech, to which the delegates, standing up, accorded long-lasting applause.

INTERIOR MINISTER, DELEGATION LEAVES FOR ATHENS

LD021120 Budapest MTI in English 1016 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Budapest, July 2 (MTI) -- A Hungarian delegation, headed by Istvan Horvath, minister of home affairs, left for Athens Monday on an official visit on the invitation of Ionnis Skoularikis, minister of public order of the Hellenic Republic.

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE FEATURES OFFICIALS LECTURES

AU020806 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 22 Jun 84 p 5

[Text] The MSZMP Central Committee's Department of Agitation and Propaganda, the Institute of Social Sciences, and the Educational Directorate of the Veszprem County MSZMP Committee held a national theoretical conference entitled: "Our Economic Development and Further Development of Economic Macromanagement." In the opening session on Thursday, 21 June, Erno Lakatos, head of the Department of Agitation and Propaganda of the MSZMP Central Committee, spoke about those factors that justify the comprehensive debate on the subject. He stressed that, in spite of the accumulated problems in the economy, we cannot abandon the main goals of our activity in economic construction, namely to increase the development level of our people's economy by allowing the development of forces of production conditions, and thus to create the long-term and secure basis for the development of society and an increase in the standard of living. This, however, can be achieved only if our economy can turn in a rapid pace to the road of intensive development, if it can better adjust to the changing circumstances, and if its performance and competitiveness improve. Economic macro-management has a key role in the implementation of these goals.

Following this, Janos Hoos, state secretary of the National Planning Office, gave a lecture entitled: "Economic Policy and Economic Macromanagment." Akos Balessa, head of the Political Economy Main Department of the National Planning Office, spoke about the planning of the people's economy. Bela Szikszai, deputy chairman of the National Material and Price Control Board, spoke about the particularities of economic management and the regulated market. Aladar Sipos, director of the Institute of Economic Sciences of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, gave a lecture on the institutional system of economic macromanagement and the role of the party and government in economic macromanagement.

The lectures were followed by discussion.

WORKERS PLEDGE TO BETTER WORK PERFORMANCE

LD292041 Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest, June 29 (MTI) -- Workers of several Hungarian enterprises and cooperatives decided at workers' meetings Friday that they would celebrate the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary in 1985 with better work performance and the 13th HSWP Congress to be held in the spring of 1985.

They will step up the production of marketable products, improve their assortment and quality and reduce costs. The surplus income of enterprises will promote the implementation of the national economic plan.

At a meeting held in the Budapest-based Medicor works, more than 500 representatives of 350 brigades offered to promote the work of Hungarian medical institutes by their products and to improve export conditions. It was stated at the workers' meeting that, due to capacity shortages, the company could not yet meet several foreign orders of great value. However, capacity can be improved by minor innovations and better organization and they would like to meet this task in the course of the emulation drive for the congress and the liberation anniversary. Thereby it will be possible to deliver 16-channel brain analysers, several hundred incubators, one thousand operating tables, 20 x-ray buses to the Soviet Union, in addition to contracted deliveries. By regrouping capacities. this and next year Medicor will be able to export 10 percent more manual instruments to the FRG. Workers' meetings were also held in every plant of the Veszprem collieries Friday. Under their pledge, the company will overfulfil this year plan by extracting an extra 100,000 tons of coal, including 40,000 tons coal more for the population. Surplus production is planned to be achieved by the improvement of productivity and work organization and the better utilization of machines and equipment.

The workers of the Budapest-based Jiradastechnika Cooperative pledged to better utilize up-to-date equipment. The trial operation of the new plant for the manufacture of microelectronic products will start in September instead of the end of the year. It was also pledged that the elements of the cable-television system will be developed by the first half of 1985 instead of 1986, thereby establishing the most important technical conditions of cable-television system in Hungary. The socialists brigade of the assembly plant will manufacture an extra service installation for its Soviet partners.

The socialist brigade leaders of the Szolloskert Agricultural Cooperative of Nagyrede, north Hungary, decided to increase the 240 million forint export of the cooperative in 1983 by ten percent in 1984 and 1985.

## FALUVEGI URGES MORE INDEPENDENCE FOR COUNCILS

LD291643 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] The economic independence of local councils must be increased, and in the future they must decide on the use of nearly half of the sums of money intended for development purposes. This was said by Lajos Faluvegi, deputy premier and chairman of the Planning Office, at a conference in Budapest of county and Budapest council chairmen and economic policy secretaries. Lajos Faluvegi stated that the creation of a unified settlement management fund in the towns is justified and at the local level it should be decided freely, whether the available resources are to be used for investments, renovations, or maintenance. Certain social strains have developed in recent years and therefore it is important that families with many children, the disadvantaged, primarily the elderly, be supported more, and it would be worthwhile to build up a family protection network. The county and local councils will have an important role in all this, Lajos Faluvegi said.

## BUDAPEST ECONOMIC WATCHDOG COMMITTEE STARTS WORK

LD022046 Budapest MTI in English 1721 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Budapest, July 2 (MTI) -- The Economic Committee of the Budapest Chief Police Inspectorate started to function on July 1, said a spokesman for the police in Budapest Monday.

He explained that the direct reason for calling into being the special committee was the spread of the new forms of economic work and the need to take firm action against unfavourable concomitant phenomena. As the public is very sensitive to violations of regulations and crimes in economic life, it is a just demand to reveal and penalize people who cause harm to the community.

In view of the above it is necessary to improve work aimed at revealing infringements of law and take strict action against people who commit such infringment, said the spokesman.

The Economic Watchdog Committee of the Budapest Chief Police Inspectorate will closely cooperate with state, economic and social control organizations, and will rely on the help and support of the public and volunteers to be able to take firm action against serious economic crimes. Without regard to person and post it will take to account each person responsible, in a differentiated way commensurate with the seriousness of the crime committed. It will not, however, interfere with sound enterprising attitudes, or prevent entrepreneurs taking reasonable risk and making a profit that tallies with input.

The Economic Watchdog Committee of the Budapest Chief Police Inspectorate is to operate on the territory of Budapest in the first place, but will cooperate with county police organizations if investigation so requires. It was stressed at the press conference that the protection of economic leaders and the existence of the Economic Watchdog Committee will not relieve them of this responsibility.

## OFFICIAL VIEWS AGRICULTURAL SITUATION, EXPORTS

LD282138 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Summary] Hungary exports 15 percent of its corn and cereal harvest to Czechoslovakia, the GDR, and the Soviet Union in the framework of a meat-cereal-oil contract. In addition to this, Hungary exports to Switzerland, and for the first time this year Hungary will sell 10,000 tons of cereals to Syria. Gabor Magyar, deputy minister of agriculture and food, spoke to Budapest radio:

"Hungary exports 25 percent of its agricultural and animal production. Because of the climatic conditions the grain-growing areas of the country are divided; 40 percent is used for growing corn while 60 percent is for cereals. In terms of actual production, the ratio is half and half. According to the spring surveys, 38 percent of the wheat crops could be described as good and 23 percent expressedly weak. The recent rains have improved prospects and a good average harvest can be expected. Some 10-12 percent more parts are available for the 13,000 combine-harvesters than in 1983 and the harvesting is expected to take 5 weeks."

## BRIEFS

ZSOLT BAJNOK RELIEVED, APPOINTED -- Budapest, July 2 (MTI) -- The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic has relieved Zsolt Bajnok of his post as secretary of state. The Council of Ministers has released him of his post as president of the Information Office of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and simultaneously appointed him chief editor of the daily MAGYAR HIRLAP. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1712 GMT 2 Jul 84 LD]

## BRITISH FOREIGN MINISTER BEGINS TALKS IN MOSCOW

### Attempt To Ease Tension

LD021241 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Soviet-British talks at the foreign ministerial level will begin today in Moscow. Here is a comment by Andrzej Walatek.

The last visit in Moscow by a head of British diplomacy took place in 1977. After 7 years, during which the most serious tension in East-West relations has occurred, Geoffrey Howe has arrived in the Soviet capital.

Press agencies agree that Howe's visit is an attempt to restore dialogue between Western states and the Soviet Union. This was confirmed by the British foreign secretary in his interview with BBC. The range of his talks with Deputy Premier Andrey Gromyko and Konstantin Chernenko will encompass bilateral relations and the internatinal situation, particularly the question of disarmament.

No one is hiding the fact that the talks will be difficult, especially since Great Britain was one of the first to agree to deployment of U.S. missiles on its territory and greatly contributed to incrasing tension. However, all attempts to ease tension are purposeful and necessary. The Soviet press already wrote about it, expressing hope that this visit will contribute to better understanding, to more constructive relations between both states. This is not only in the interest of the Soviet Union and Great Britain, but also in the interest of peace in Europe.

### Part of Necessary Dialogue

LD022246 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2110 GMT 2 Jul 84

[From the "World Panorama" program]

[Text] British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe began 2 days of talks in Moscow today. London has warned against attaching excessive hopes to this visit, but at the same time its usefulness has been stressed in line with the new British policy toward the Soviet Union and the socialist countries in general. This policy assumes that it is useful and necessary to conduct East-West dialogue, at the same time stressing the definte East-West political and ideological differences and strengthening the West's military power and that of Great Britain itself.

Against this background, speculation is appearing in London about a possible summit meeting between Margaret Thatcher and Konstantin Chernenko as a follow-up to Howe's visit to Moscow. Mrs Thatcher, who until recently opposed such a meeting if it did not look like it would be a decided success, now maintains that it is useful to conduct talks of all kinds, since in her opinion it reduces the danger of misunderstandings and misinterpretation of the opposing side's intentions.

Cynics are saying, however, that the premier of her majesty's government -- that is to say Mrs Thatcher -- is first and foremost concerned with getting a reputation as a world leader and, of course, there would be an excellent opportunity for this during a meeting with Konstantin Chernenko. On the fringe of this speculation in London it is being recalled that the Soviet leader already has an invitation to Bonn and Paris, but the details have not been considered and, first and foremost, the dates have not been set.

Geoffrey Howe has already had talks in the Kremlin today with Andrey Gromyko and will be meeting him again tomorrow as well. There was discussion of a wide range of international issues, including the situation in Europe and British-Soviet relations. It is thought that the British minister will also be received by Konstantin Chernenko. As the REUTER agency writes, Geoffrey Howe appealed to the Soviet side for a return to negotiations on the subject of nuclear arms limitation. The Briton also maintained that Washington reacted exceptionally quickly and positively to the Soviet proposal of last week concerning prevention of an arms race in space, but -- as we have already said -- in Moscow the American response was regarded as not to be taken seriously and as imposing initial preconditions. However, REUTER points out that the British minister came out against resorting to antimissile weapons, and therefore antisatalite [weapons] -- that is to say, space [weapons], he said, and I quote: Absolute security for one country means absolute insecurity for the other side, the other state. [end quote] This is an only slightly veiled criticism of Reagan's star wars plan.

During the lunch in honor of the British guest in Moscow today Deputy Premier Andrey Gromyko referred to the exchange of views between Washington and Moscow on space negotiations, stressing once again that the Reagan administration's stance is linked to the coming U.S. presidential election and is an obvious vote-catcher.

## SEJM SESSION OPENS; AGRICULTURE MAIN TOPIC

### Jaruzelski, Jablonski Attend

LD021501 Warsaw PAP in English 1425 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Warsaw, July 2 -- The Polish Sejm (parliament) met here today for a two-day debate. The meeting is attended by Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski.

The agenda covers a government report on the implementation of the programme to develop agriculture and the food economy by 1990 and on deliveries of production means for agriculture, Sejm committees' report on the government proposal on "The Housing Policy -- Implementation and Intentions", the first reading of the government draft amendments to the Customs Law and on the deputies' draft law changing the law on up-bringing in sobriety and counteracting alcoholism, alongside deputies' interpellations and questions. The agenda was supplemented by an item on the draft law on physical culture.

### Zieba Presents Report

LD021125 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Good Morning. The PPR Sejm began deliberations 1 hour ago. We now go to our reporter Antoni Mielniczuk:

The implementation of the program of development of agriculture and food economy until the year 1990, and housing issues are undoubtedly two main subjects of the 2-day Sejm session.

Today's debate will probably be dominated by agricultural matters, because after a speech by Stanislaw Zieba, minister of agriculture and food economy who presented the government report, a discussion is envisaged in which 13 deputies will rise to speak.

Agriculture and food industry achieved substantial positive results last year, surpassing the planned tasks, accoring to Zieba. The national income generated in agriculture reached, according to data from the Main Statistical Office (GUS), the level of the precrisis period of 1978. There was rapid improvement in equalizing the balance of foreign trade turnover in food products, but at the same time import was drastically curtailed. Management effectiveness in agriculture has increased. Solid efforts by farmers, the work force of state farms, and agricultural cooperatives supported by the efforts of the working class and the state economic decisions were the main sources of progress in production and the improvement of management effectivenss.

The implementation of goals of this and next year requires most of all the following: indispensable supply of agriculture and food industry with means of production; reduction of losses; ensuring a 30 percent share of agriculture and food economy in the investment outlays; and consistent, in accordance with the rules of economic reforms, striving after money-market equilibrium in the whole economy.

The government, Stanislaw Zieba stressed, is determined to implement all tasks of the development program for agriculture and food economy by genuine and consistent activity. This program is verified in practice, and it is closest to aspirations and real needs of the Polish countryside and the whole nation.

Deputy Zdzislaw Sikorski presented an assessement by the Commission of Agriculture, Food Economy, and Forestry concerning implementation of the development program for agriculture and food economy. The deputy recalled that the Sejm decisions concerning this program were preceded by resolutions of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress, the Eighth ZSL Congress, and The joint 11th plenum of the PZPR Central Committee and the Supreme Committee of the ZSL, which set the standard of cooperation of both parties in activities for the country in food self-sufficiency and which considered the development of food economy as one of the main tasks of state economy policy.

## NIK Head Gives Speech

LD021348 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Report from the Sejm by Antoni Mielniczuk]

[Excerpt] The year 1983 was the first year of implementation of the program for the development of agriculture and food economy. The level of implementation of individual tasks varied, said Chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control [NIK] Tadeusz Hupalowski in his speech. Grain crops, sugar beet, and oil-producing plants were higher than in previous years. On the other hand, because of prolonged drought, crops of potatoes and bulk feed were lower. Last year the number of cattle and pigs dropped to the level of 1971. There are obstacles constituting a serious threat to the development of Polish agriculture, mainly in the area of investments in food economy. The priority set for allocation of investment resources was fully maintained last year, but considerable delays have been found in the implementation of multibranch programs which are very important for agricultural economy.

In the food industry the state of fixed assets has deteriorated further. The index of its exploitation now amounts to about 40 percent, while that for machinery, installations, and transport means amounts to 60 percent. Supply to agriculture of industrial production means is still insufficient, and the influence of economic and organizational means upon increase of agricultural production is not very successful. We are still not properly using such methods as contracting.

Since last year, continued the NIK president, we have noted record milk purchases, but the use of milk protein for food has deteriorated. Faulty delivery of slaughter animals and keeping animals too long, often in bad conditions, causes losses. In many branches of the food processing industry, said Tadeusz Hupalowski, the NIK, still finds dishonesty, wate, and bad management.

After the speeches discussion began.

Resolution Adopted

LD022222 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Sejm studio report]

[Text] The deputies' debate on the government report on the implementation of the agricultural and food economy development program up to 1990 and on the state of guaranteeing means of production for agriculture has ended. The result is a Sejm resolution, which includes among the positive aspects of the area under discussion last year the further stabilization of the foodstuffs market and progress toward the gradual achievement of self-sufficiency in food. Certain achievements are noted in industry's switchover to meet agriculture's needs. Attention was drawn to the increased level of social benefits for individual farmers and the reactivation of socioprofessional organizations in the countryside.

However, many important tasks were not fully implemented. The resolution mentions here that there is still too little investment participation in the development of industry producing means of production for the food economy and for the agricultural foodstuffs industry. It is stated that there has not been a satisfactory change in the functioning of the agricultural administration both at central and local levels. The Sejm recommended that the government take into account next year and in the following years the tasks defined in the programs for the reconstruction and modernization of the machine industry, the development of agricultural chemistry and the dairy economy. The next recommendation concerns those branches of the agricultural foodstuffs industry in which the processing capability deficit is most acute.

According to the resolution the government is to put before the Sejm in the first half of 1985 a program for the social advancement of the countryside. The production of equipment and materials essential to investment projects linked with supplying water to rural areas and agriculture should be covered by a system of government orders [zamowienia rzadowe]. Conditions must be provided too which promote an increased contribution by the rural population to the construction of water installations.

The resolution points to the need to intensify economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the USSR and the other CEMA countries in the sphere of agriculture and the food economy. The Sejm underlined the significance of the consistent implementation, in the government's activity, of the principles of the agricultural and social policy in relation to the rural population decided at the joint plenum of the party's Central Committee and the ZSL Supereme Committee. This is of great significance for the worker-peasant alliance.

JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES PRESIDIUM IN KATOWICE

AU281050 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Jun 84 p 2

[Text] PAP -- Premier and Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski spoke at a meeting of the Government Presidium in Katowice on 25 June.

Referring to the opinions voiced during the meeting, he stressed that one must be realistic when assessing the Katowice Voivodship's development prospects. On more than one occasion, this voivodship has been showered with promises of which not many came true. We are firmly departing from this kind of approach. Concerning realistic changes, however, we are in a position to bring about changes during the next 5-year plan, and even more during the next 10-year plan, that would be felt by society in the Katowice Voivodship.

When we speak about the still unsatisfied needs of the region, we also ought to remember what has been done over the past 3 years, during a very difficult period for the country and the economy. Supplies to the Katowice market have improved, among other things, and investment outlay on environmental protection has been increased. An example of this outlay is the construction of the Dzieckowice Water Works, which will clearly alleviate the shortage of drinking water in the region after the first stage of it has been completed. The undertakings that have been commenced so far are certainly still not sufficient compared to needs, but they illustrate the authorities' consistency in action.

The premier stressed that when analyzing the needs of the Katowice Voivodship, one should carefully separate the immediate and most urgent tasks from the long-term tasks. The scheduling of these tasks should be accurate enough to permit a control over their implementation.

Restricting any further concentration of industry in the Katowice region is important for the future of the Katowice conurbation. The voivodship's development should consist primarily of modernizing existing industrial plants, W. Jaruzelski stressed. When we speak about automation and the introduction of robots, it is above all in the Katowice Voivodship that these innovations should be carried out, with the help of its scientific and technical cadres. Coal is the symbol of the voivodship, W. Jaruzelski stressed. But other sites for future mines must be sought. For example, increasing coal extraction in the Lublin basin would relieve the situation in the Katowice region.

Next, the premier referred to some of the detailed problems raised during the talks. He said, among other things, that it is the duty of the entire country to help clean up the environment in the Katowice region. Concrete activities and feasible programs should be undertaken in this direction, bearing in mind at the same time that it is not only objective factors that influence the state of the environment, but subjective ones as well, often stemming from negligence.

A shortage of housing is also a problem facing the Katowice conurbation. However, this issue cannot be solved without restricting industrial concentration in this region.

Referring to the coming session of the voivodship people's council, W. Jaruzelski stressed that the council should take an active part in solving the region's problems. Councillors must commence activity without waiting for initiatives from outside. Finally, W. Jaruzelski said that Katowice Voivodship's richest asset is not coal at all, but the people who work here. The workers class and working people of this region deserve recognition for their effort and for what they are doing for Poland.

BARCIKOWSKI: FRG REVISIONISM, CEMA INTEGRATION

AU271515 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 25 Jun 84 pp 1-2

["Speech" by Kazimierz Barcikowski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at the 24 June function in Gdynia to inaugurate the Days of the Sea]

[Excerpts] Speaking at the function to inaugurate the Days of the Sea, K. Barcikowski said that by annually celebrating these days we demonstrated the Polish people's presence on the high seas and their sovereign right to the dominion over the coastal areas.

Our creative efforts in the coastal areas went hand in hand with a successful political struggle for our right to the Odra-Nysa border and to the coastal areas, including Szczecin, Kolobrzeg, Gdansk, and Elblag. We have not been alone in that struggle. We have been given comprehensive support by the mighty Soviet Union and the socialist countries.

The Zgorzelec Treaty with the GDR, which inaugurated new Polish-German relations, and the Polish-FRG Treaty of 1970 have been important events because by recognizing our borders they have paved the road to peace and cooperation in Europe. Those treaties are still in force, and there would be no reason for us to talk about them except that some people in the FRG, including officials, have now suggested that the interpretation of the 1970 Polish-FRG Treaty should be modified and that this should also apply to our borders. These suggestions go hand in hand with a multitude of revisionist demands addressed to Poland, including the provocative demand that a German minority should be recognized in our country.

It would be interesting to know to what extent the militancy of the revisionist forces has been stimulated by the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe or by the false assumption that a Poland weakened by the crisis is more inclined to make concessions and to give up its rights and interests. However, those militants have failed to appreciate the patriotism and determination of the Polish people and Poland's allied accords with the Soviet Union and place in the Warsaw Pact.

It is regrettable that there are Poles who continue to echo the demands of those revisionists and militarists. These Poles continue to debate the cancellation of the Yalta and Potsdam Agreements and the present European order, without heeding the dangers to the security of our borders. The political camp of the refugees is a very dangerous place for politics because those who sponsor such camps will easily see that these politics are advantageous to them. Besides those who receive presents are quite ready to do anything. The symptoms of all that can already been seen in the activities of the underground, which has become the tool of those sponsors.

It is an old truth that a country's internal strength determines its international position. Do we need more proof of that than the proof supplied by 1981 when our ports became empty because there was nothing to export? That is why progress in domestic normalization is so important for us. That is why we want more and more of our citizens to work for national agreement. The results of the elections to the people's councils are proof that we are overcoming the political crisis and that our society continues to consolidate. The idea of national agreement promoted by the Patriotic Front of National Rebirth has proved its vitality.

There is no doubt that most electors rejected the slogans for boycott because these slogans offered a programmatic vacuum and encouragement to recklessness and anarchy at a time when what we have to do is to normalize and enrich our life instead of disturbing it. One task of the new people's councils is to commit all the willing people to cooperation in self-government and economic activities. Let us bear in mind W. Jaruzelski's words: It is not important where one comes from, it is important what one wants to do. The elections were a demonstration of the sterility of the underground Let all those who succumbed to illusions and adopted sterile attitudes of aversion or hostility ponder on that. They can abandon such attitudes to their own advantage and that of the country.

Our maritime economy participates extensively in the plans for CEMA economic integration, as attested to by the recent CEMA summit meeting. Jointly solving transit problems and jointly investing in maritime ports is in the offing and is an example of opportunities for maritime cooperation. We expect that an active approach of our organizations to cooperation within CEMA will help intensify the exploitation of those opportunities.

POREBSKI SPEAKS AT SZCZECIN YOUTH PEACE RALLY

AU271658 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 25 Jun 84 p 4

[Text] PAP -- On 24 June, Tadeusz Porebski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member, addressed a large peace rally attended by 35,000 young people in Szczecin on the last day of the Days of Friendship Between Polish and GDR Youth, which began on 22 June and was being staged for the second time.

After conveying the sincere greeting of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and of Wojciech Jaruzelski to the rally's participants, Tadeusz Poretbski said, among other things, that the driving force behind the joint activities between our societies and our states is the internationalistic bond between the PZPR and the SED, and that economic cooperation between our two countries is being systemmatically developed year by year. The growth in trade is also accompanied by the constant improvement of its quality. The development of the ties of cooperation between enterprises, the undertaking of mutual investments, and the intensification of scientific and technological exchanges serve well the most vital needs of our socialist states and peoples. The cooperation between factory collectives and institutions is also productive.

The constant consolidation of the friendship between our younger generations and our peoples is an exceptionally valuable phenomenon whose significance extends far into the future -- into the 21st century. This year, the border on the Odra and Nysa Luzycka Rivers will be crossed by over 200,000 young Polish and GDR citizens in the framework of a jointly organized rest vacation program. Let this be an occasion to make more sincere friendships.

Our peoples, Tadeusz Porebski stressed, that is, both the older and the younger citizens of our countries, will not stop consolidating the unity and cohesion of the states of the socialist community in their struggle for peace and security, because peace is socialism's supreme goal. The class struggle in the world has recently been clearly aggravated. U.S. imperialism is striving to change the balance of power and to obtain military supremacy over socialist states. The current U.S. Administration and the reactionary circles of NATO are imposing a new and very dangerous phase of the arms race. Revanchist forces in the FRG are questioning the political and territorial reality of the European Continent, which was shaped as a result of the victory over fascism. We are categorically telling these forces that we are and we will be a Polish state within the borders that were mapped out in 1945. The community of socialist states is capable of defending every border of every socialist state.

Tadeusz Porebski declared that the Governments of Poland and the GDR resolutely profess the principles of the Zgorzelec Treaty, which created the foundations for the political and territorial status quo that was shaped in Potsdam in 1945. Its historic significance is based on the fact that by confirming the inviolable nature of the border on the Odra and Nysa Luzycka Rivers, it has also become an important factor of friendship and a condition for the stabilization of and security and cooperation in Europe.

United in the brotherhood of our alliance with the Soviet Union -- the chief mainstay of the forces of peace in the world -- we can today and tomorrow effectively oppose the dangers threatening peace and the existence of our peoples. In conclusion, T. Porebski said that the program of joint activity for the CEMA member-countries that was recently adopted in Moscow goes up to the year 2000. This, dear friends, he said, is the program of your generation. It is, above all, your job to implement it, because it is you, and your contemporaries in all the socialist countries, who will be gathering the fruits stemming from its implementation.

JABLONSKI ADDRESSES LODZ PEOPLE'S COUNCIL SESSION

AU281335 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Jun 84 pp 1-2

[Text] PAP -- State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski addressed a meeting of the People's Council of the Polesie District of Lodz on 25 June. In beginning, he congratulated the chairman of the people's council, the members of the presidium, and all councillors for the confidence which the voters had vested in them. The voters expect the councillors to be able to use the great opportunity presented by the law on people's councils and local self-management bodies to the advantage of the district, he said.

The law gives the people's councils great authority and independence. This means at the same time that central bodies of authority should not interfere with their work, but should merely see to it that their activity harmonizes with national tasks.

The new law makes the people's councils masters over their areas of activity, bringing all economic, social, and cultural affairs concerning the region and connected with the life of the local population within their scope. Thus, the people's councils should not be indifferent toward anything occurring within their area of activity. A council may not always be able to settle emerging problems on its own, but it should always take part in this. Of course, practice will prove the correctness of the legal solutions adopted in the law, H. Jablonski said, but in order to undertake this proof it is first necessary to become well acquainted with the law and to learn to take advantage of it. The same goes for all other laws and enactments connected with it.

Right now, knowledge of the basic legal regulations concerning people's councils is all the more necessary because we are amending the rules for exercizing authority in force so far, and this we are doing thoroughly. But the work quality of the people's councils depends on the councillors, on a knowledge of the tasks facing them, and on the legal and material possibilities for performing these tasks.

This is one side of the coin. The other is: It is easier to say that one knows the rules than it is to implement them in practice. Therefore, one must see to it that all councillors are capable of using both their own increased powers and those of the council as a whole. This is all the more necessary because a people's councillor is a central figure in the new system, as a participant in the council's work and as a liaison man between the council and society.

The people's councils will only be able to perform their tasks correctly and become basic democratic bodies exercizing people's authority when they manage to coordinate various forms of social activity and encourage citizens' activity in their areas. Yet this cannot be guaranteed by any regulations. Excessive formalism would be very dangerous in this case. They can only achieve the above position by constantly strengthening their prestige by means of close ties with the local population, a good recognition of its needs, and an ability to satisfy these needs by using their own resources and by supplementing these resources with a well-organized, collective effort. However, this prestige will only increase gradually as citizens become convinced of its purpose and effectiveness.

In the light of the new law, self-management bodies of residents are becoming a pillar of local support for the work of the councils, H. Jablonski continued. These bodies can guarantee society's participation in the local system of socialist democracy.

This is so because these bodies are turning the people's councils into full-fledged bodies of local self-management. These new possibilities and powers should encourage local residents to be more interested in their self-management body. This matter is exceedingly important and at the same time complicated because the actual significance of self-management bodies depends on active participation inside them by groups of citizens, whereas the desire to participate depends on a self-management body's actual prestige and on the effectiveness of its actions. That is why the people's councils must watch over this prestige and render to the self-management bodies the appropriate care, making sure that other bodies of authority and institutions display the right approach toward them. Hence, the approaching elections to self-management bodies of residents are very important and must be treated as such.

Further on in his speech, H. Jablonski dealt with general conclusions for organizing the work of councils, stemming from the specific nature of their areas of activity.

Councils cannot limit themselves to the agenda covered at plenary sessions and leave the presidiums and commissions full freedom of action beyond the control of the council as a whole. Their work programs under the new conditions must stem from a thorough analysis of tasks and needs, and, also, to a considerable extent, on an analysis of citizens' expectations. These analyses may be supported by an assessment of the work of local authorities to date, and by an examination of the conclusions voiced during preelection discussions. This is essential if the authority of a council is not to be merely formal.

The second conclusion is less obvious. The increased powers of the councils must be accompanied by the most effective implementation of these powers possible. The slogan "powerless councils" must finally disappear. Increased powers mean increased responsibility, both for the content of resolutions and decisions and for their execution. Hence, there is a need to prepare drafts of resolutions as carefully as possible, a need for the widest possible participation by councillors in establishing their contents, and a need to use the results of consultations. But there is also a need for the points contained in the resolution to be clear and unambiguous and for the closest possible control over their implementation.

This leads to the next conclusion: The control functions of people's councils are becoming considerably more important. Without prejudging how the plans for supplementing the network of control bodies which are presently under discussion and the resultant conclusions for the people's councils are finally settled, one can say without doubt that the powers of people's councils in relation to their executive bodies are sufficiently guaranteed. One only needs the desire and knowledge to use them.

But not even the closest control means that power is being removed from somewhere and that the ability to undertake initiatives is being stifled. These are spheres of activity independent of one another. In day to day work, councils and bodies of local authority should be regarded as two segments of the same mechanism of state authority. They complement each other; each segment has its own part to play, and each contributes certain values toward the process of achieving common goals. The higher position of the people's councils vis-a-vis these bodies means that the councils must perform periodic checks on these bodies, but at the same time act jointly with them. Both segments must offer mutual assistance and inspiration.

Turning to the councillors, H. Jablonski expressed his conviction that the application of the new law will give the councils new prospects and possibilities. The greater the number of energetic citizens you rally around yourselves, the easier it will be to use these possibilities, he said. And there are many such energetic citizens; the preelection campaign has revealed this to be true. You yourselves have been recognized as the best, but the other people who competed with you are also tested people, they also enjoy social confidence. This also applies to those who were not on the ballots but who had been put forward by their milieus and enjoy prestige in these milieus.

One must not let this prestige be wasted, for it is a valuable social asset. There are broad possibilities for employing these activists in people's council commissions, various advisary bodies, and self-management institutions. This is a very important matter, one worthy of consideration if the councils are meant to take firm root in the societies they represent. The prestige of the elected councillors and that of the people who competed with them have the same two sources: the personal values of each individual, and the great idea of socialist democracy which they decided to serve.

In conclusion, H. Jablonski said: The historic Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress has established the line of socialist renewal, and the allied parties and all the political forces gathered inside the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth have accepted this line as their own. Two important reforms occupy a special place in the implementation of this line: economic reform and the reform of the system of exercizing authority. Together these reforms will give a new and better shape to our state. They are opening up new horizons for our society and giving a full meaning to the idea of people's authority. The condition necessary for their success is to constantly remember how these reforms were born and whom and what they are meant to serve, and efficient activity by those who are implementing them. That is the way it must be all over the country, inside every body of authority.

## 'TRANSCRIPTS' OF URBAN'S 17, 19 JUNE CONFERENCES

### On Election Turnout

AU281552 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 25 Jun 84 p 4

["Transcript" of the press conference given to foreign journalists by Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban in the INTERPRESS Press Center in Warsaw on 17 June]

[Excerpts] J. Urban: I would like to explain in connection with the elections to the people's councils that the first unofficial announcement that over 75 percent of the electorate did vote was based on incomplete reports because in the case of the voivodships that were unable to finish counting the votes only the results of up to 2000 hours were taken into consideration.

Workers, young people, small and medium towns, and rural areas -- that peaceful, industrious, and representative Poland -- went in large numbers to the polls. The climate was serious, but it was also cheerful and informal.

Some examples of pressure against the electorate: In Gluszyce, Walbrzych Voivodship, a bottle was smashed through the window of the polling station in election area No 3. In Szczecin two young men sat in front of a polling station, asking people not to vote and burning voting cards. In the Krowodrza District of Krakow a man forced his way into a polling station and tossed a tear gas projectile. In Gdansk some 200 people who had just left the Brigida church occupied and sat down on the stairs leading to a polling station and loudly ridiculed those going in to vote. I have been privately told that in Mariensztat some young men took seats on benches in front of a polling station and loudly promised to smash the windows of the apartments of the people intending to vote. In Jezuicka street people were stopped and asked whether they were going to vote, in which case they were ridiculed. I think that there are more such facts to report.

Renate Marsch, DPA: Tonight's television evening newscast reported that demonstrations organized for some Western journalists had taken place in Nowa Huta. I understand that no such journalists were in Nowa Huta. It was only you who told us that such demonstrations had taken place. Could anyone tell us the meaning of that newscast?

J. Urban: I am hard up to say what that television commentator had in mind. Probably he spoke of the intentions of the organizers of demonstrations who....

R. Marsch: I phoned the television people and asked whether they could name a journalist in that connection, but they could not tell me anything and asked me to ask you at this conference.

J. Urban: Because I do not know what exactly was said on television and whether Western journalists were in Nowa Huta, all I can say is that prolific past experience shows that organizers of demonstrations try to let journalists know about them in advance so that camera shots can be ensured. We have seen how suitable banners are unfurled and suitable cries are uttered only when your cameras are in position. Western journalists report on very small and negligible demonstrations as something very crucial for Poland. Those demonstrations are organized with an eye on Western journalists. The television newscast was no doubt based on such experience.

(Question asked in French) [questioner not identified]: Minister, could you tell us about all the initial election estimates concerning Warsaw and Gdansk? Do you already know in which election areas that polled less than 50 percent of the votes the elections will have to be held again?

Edward Szymanski, secretary of the State Election Commission: We have no data on Warsaw or Gdansk at the moment.

J. Urban: There is as yet no information about the aress in which elections will have to be repeated.

E. Szymanski: It is too early to say anything on this issue at the moment. In accordance with the election law elections are repeated in the areas in which fewer than 50 percent of electors went to vote. We expect that such repeats may be possible.

Kevin Ruane, BBC: I am sorry, but I have to put my question in English. Minister, you have said that some people did not vote because they were afraid of pressure by the opposition. From my own experience and from that of my colleagues I know that in the elections that you call free elections we and our teams would be stopped by the police as soon as we tried to photograph completely innocent features such as posters, for example. We would be stopped and cautioned. Does this mean that perhaps the people were afraid that if they did not vote they would be put under such pressure?

J. Urban: As far as I know all those incidents with correspondents are always clarified and information is supplied about them. But I do not see any connection between those incidents and the behavior of the voters because the incidents did not concern the voters. They concerned the ways in which election events are recorded.

K. Ruane: Another thing: Today we entered a polling station, but the election commission refused out of fear to allow us to film the proceedings. Why should they have been afraid of anything in free elections?

E. Szymanski: Entering a polling station requires permission from the chairman of the election commission in line with Paragraph 61 of the Electoral Law. In the Warsaw polling station there was a large-scale movement of voters and, I assume, they did not want to vote in the presence of a camera team. I know that some reporters tried to film the inside of the voting booths, which is forbidden by the secrecy of voting. However, most election commissions were most forthcoming in allowing the inside of the polling stations to be filmed. The case you have mentioned must have been an isolated one. I am hard put to explain it.

J. Urban: Hypothetically speaking, the chairman of the election commission could have noticed that people were ill at ease in the presence of a foreign television team and would leave the station. He could have decided that this presence upsets the voters. His fears could have been triggered by the mistrust in the partiality of the commentaries beamed by Western television, by its unfriendly attitude toward the elections, and simply by the fact that he was not used to television cameras. You should know that our people do not trust you.

K. Ruane: Do you think that the election turnout, which was better than you had hoped for, will enable the government to consider the issue of amnesty for political prisoners?

J. Urban: I have told you many times that I have nothing to say on this issue.

K. Ruane: Minister, in connection with such a large turnout at the election do you expect that this turnout will be as big in the future elections as in the past elections?

J. Urban: I find it hard to play with forecasts, especially with long-term forecasts. The distinctive feature of the situation in Poland is a large-scale divergence of public views and responses. This situation can be described as rather steady, one that will not change and disappear overnight. However, we hope that as political and economic stabilization progresses the number of the people who recognize that our road to development is correct will grow from year to year. As we can already see it is gradually growing. This is a process.

## On Nonvoting Electorate

AU281612 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 25 Jun 84 pp 4-5

["Transcript" of the press conference given to foreign journalists by Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban in the INTERPRESS Press Center in Warsaw on 19 June]

[Excerpts] Bradley Graham, WASHINGTON POST: As far as I know the turnout at the elections to the people's councils was the lowest of all the previous election turnouts under communist governments. Would you agree that the people's councillors who have now been elected are the least popular of all the previously elected councillors?

J. Urban: No, I would not, but perhaps I should cite in reply what LE MATIN, which does not like us at all, says in this connection: "For the first time the government and the opposition are at one. These elections will be yardstick that will enable each side to measure its strength by the election turnout." It is true that the turnout was lower than in the previous elections. I have spoken of the political, social, and psychological reasons for that. In addition, the turnout was 4-5 percent lower because of changes in the electoral law. These changes were to ensure that local authorities are elected by the local people and not by the people who happened to be in the area during the election -- travelers, patients in hospital, and so on. The voting in the 1984 election has a greater and clearer significance than the voting in previous elections and is of greater import. The voting in the 1984 election was not automatic voting induced by habit. The lower turnout was no doubt caused by our country's situation, by the crisis of confidence, and by the variety of people's attitudes. There is no doubt on this score.

Jose Connes, EL PAIS: You told us that 38 percent of the clergy voted in the elections. Can you tell us how many bishops did vote? Could you also expatiate on the statement you made at the 17 June midnight conference that the clergy's participation in the voting should not be ascribed to any spiritual authority. Do you remember this statement? Can it be interpreted as threatening the church?

J. Urban: Five Roman Catholic bishops and most other bishops did vote. As for your other question, I want to assure you that my statement was no threat at all. I do not know why you should assume it was. I just stated a fact. I do not intend to expatiate on the view I expressed.

K. Ruane: Minister, you said that the government realizes that it must work to regain the trust of those people who did not vote. Does this mean that the government intends to change its policy in some ways? Do you have anything to say in connection with the Catholic bishops' statement who say that a change in the political climate is needed to eliminate the sources of tensions?

J. Urban: The government does not change its policy. It will continue its policy because it is beneficial to the people as a whole. It will so improve and expand it that it produces the results that will increase the people's confidence in our work.

As for the communiques issued by the bishops' conferences, I do not comment on such communiques. I only want to point out that you have cited the bishops' communique not quite correctly. You see, item three in it speaks of the need to eliminate the sources of tension. I share the view of the Episcopate that it is most necessary to eliminate the sources of tension because this will make it possible to eliminate the results of tension.

Sylvia Odoriz, EFE: As for the bishops' communique, I think that the elimination of the sources of tensions should be considered in the context of freeing the political prisoners. Since you share the bishops' views, as you have just asserted, that the sources of tension should be eliminated, could it be said that the government would be ready to free the political prisoners?

J. Urban: I regard those events as the source of tension that involve the violations of the laws and the consequences thereof, including arrests. It would be good if the laws in Poland were not violated. These violations are some of the manifestations of the existing tension. If there were no violations there would be no arrests.

Werner Sonne, ARD Television: As a minister and government spokesman you have just told us that we should get in touch with the political opposition to sound out its views. But how can you explain the fact that as soon as we establish such contacts and make a film of the oppositionists we are arrested?

J. Urban: First, I deny that any foreign correspondent has been arrested in Poland. Second, I do encourage you to take such a professional risk once again since it has been taken almost every day for many years.

Christopher Bobinski, FINANCIAL TIMES: I would like to know whether open-handed policy will induce the authorities to apply last year's amnesty to political convicts in the near future?

J. Urban: It is a very good question. Any other question?

Bernard Margueritte, LE FIGARO: If it is possible to tell me I would like to know how many candidates placed in the second place on the voting cards have been elected. I would also like to take up my colleague Bobinski's question and repeat it much more awkwardly so that the minister could have something to say. The government interprets the results of the election as a confirmation of the line of socialist renewal. It can be said that at the moment the government is enjoying greater freedom. In view of that is it possible to hope that the government will very soon demonstrate by specific facts its willingness to promote national reconciliation?

J. Urban: I have as yet nothing to say about the results of the voting. They may be published in the evening. Your second question is whether it can be hoped that the government will continue the policy of agreement in the near future in view of the support it has received. Certainly, it can be hoped. It is obvious that the election results have strengthened the policy of agreement and struggle.

B. Margueritte: I asked whether that policy will be proved by specific facts.

J. Urban: The government generally proves its policy through true facts. But I have nothing to say about the fact on which Mr Bobinski questioned me.

Michel Castex, AFP: Minister, could you tell us when Monsieur Challot, who is French and who has been detained in Szczecin, will be tried? At your previous conference you said you would stop over in Paris on 26 June and hold a press conference there. Is this still on or was it just a provisional intention?

J. Urban: Monsieur Challot's trial should be held at the end of June.

Yes, it is true that our Embassy in Paris is trying to organize a press conference during my stopover in Paris, which should take place on 28 June if I am not mistaken. Yes. Most certainly on 28 June.

May I say something else? I am sorry I have forgotten to say it before. I do not think that it is a subject of adequate interest for publication. I do not know whether Mr Dan Fischer is here, but I would like to apologize to him publicly for partially misleading everyone in connection with the burglary of his apartment. The circumstances of that burglary were closer to what Mr Fischer had to say about them. You see, the information I had at the time was incomplete. It is true that the cellar window was 30 by 30 centimeters, but the burglars did break into the apartment, even if by some other means. I have with me an exact description of the results of investigations in this matter. However, this is not a crucial point. Investigations are continuing and will certainly produce results.

LODZ WOMEN PRESENT WIDF LEADER WITH DECLARATION

AU281252 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 26 Jun 84 pp 1-2

[PAP report: "Polish Women in the Struggle for Peace"]

[Excerpts] Freda Brown, chairwoman of the Women's International Democratic Federation [WIDF] visited Lodz on 25 June at the invitation of the Polish Committee for Cooperation Between Women's Organizations and Circles.

The WIDF chairwoman was the guest of representatives of Lodz women in the afternoon at the Obronce Pokoju [Defenders of Peace] Cotton Combine. The women handed Freda Brown the following declaration:

"...We are deeply concerned by the current international situation, the increased escalation of the arms race, and the conflicts that are always erupting in new parts of the world. We women support the peaceful foreign policy that the Polish Government is pursuing.

"We Lodz women will do everything to ensure that our children have a good future. The Mothers' Health Center is being built in Lodz, a hospital in honor of all mothers, and a hospital in which women will give birth to children with a view to bringing them up away from the threat of war. We call to all the women of the world, and above all, to mothers to fight for peace."

Taking the floor during the meeting, Freda Brown said, among other things, that women in the whole world want to bring their children up successfully and that is why they are struggling against war, and this is precisely what unites them.

Freda Brown was received by Tadeusz Czechowicz, Politburo member and first secretary of the Lodz Voivodship PZPR Committee.

JABLONSKI MEETS WITH OUTSTANDING TEACHERS 30 JUN

LD301531 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Prof Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, has received in Belweder Palace a group of particularly outstanding educational workers from among the prize winners in a competition for the best master teacher-tutor of the young.

## TRADE UNION CENTRAL COUNCIL HOLDS PLENUM 29 JUNE

AU291931 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1911 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 29/6/1984 -- A plenary meeting of the Central Council of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania (GTUCR) was held on June 29. It debated a report on the trade unions' activity for the fulfilment of the tasks incumbent on them in the economy as well as reports on the political-organizational activity carried on by T.U. bodies and organizations as well as on their work in selecting, promoting and educating T.U. cadres, and in solving the working people's proposals, intimations, complaints and applications.

The participants in the plenary meeting expressed their full satisfaction at the resolution of the plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP of June 27 on RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu's reelection to that office at the thirteenth party congress, assessing that it was a guarantee for Romania's advance on the road of socialism and communism, for the homeland's progress, and a steady rise in the material and cultural standards of the people, of the Romanian socialist society as a whole. The speakers were highly appreciative of President Nicolae Ceausescu's decisive role and contribution to working out and substantiating the country's socioeconomic development plan for 1985 and the socioeconomic development provisions for the 1986-1990 Five-Year Plan period.

The plenary meeting analysed the activity of the GTUCR Central Council, of T.U. bodies and organizations for the fulfilment of the plan for this years, and set measures for improving their work regarding a still more powerful mobilization of working people towards exemplarily attaining the socioeconomic objectives stipulated by the state plan and towards fulfilling the pledges assumed in socialist emulation for 1984 as well as the programmes and resolutions endorsed by the twelfth congress and the national conference of the party. Lina Ciobanu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP. took the floor during the proceedings. At the end of the plenary meeting, the participants adopted the text of a telegram addressed to RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu.

## BRIEFS

SOLAR ENERGY DEVELOPMENT -- Bucharest, AGERPRES, 30/5/1984 -- One of the largest solar heating systems for water in Romania is the one built by Romanian experts in Baneasa District of Bucharest. As many as 4,320 solar panels with a total area of 3,640 sq.m. ensure the hot running water for 2,234 flats. The system is designed so as to be able to operate all the year long. The annual savings amount to 650 tons of conventional fuel. A similar system, yet smaller, operates in one of the districts of Timisoara, where the annual savings amount to 140 tons of conventional fuel. There are on the average 2,000 days [as received] of sunshine in Romania a year, and the world minimal considered as remunerative is of 1,500-1,600 hours of sunshine. Recent surveys show that the country's usable solar energy equals ten million tons of conventional fuel a year. The national programme in force stipulates that in 1985 already solar energy should ensure the heating of some 50,000 flats -- that is 15,400 tons of conventional fuel, while the contribution of the solar energy to the whole national economy should be of 35,000 tons conventional fuel. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0955 GMT 30 May 84 AU]

## PLANINC DEPARTS FOR POLISH VISIT 3-5 JULY

### Talks Previewed

LD021051 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0959 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Belgrade, July 2 (TANJUG) -- Talks between Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc and Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski in Warsaw from July 3 to 5 will give a major impetus to the promotion of traditionally friendly relations between the two countries. After the Soviet Union, Poland and Yugoslavia are the countries which had, proportionally, the greatest casualties among their civilian populations during World War II. Knowing well all the burdens and horrors of war, they nurture particularly strong feelings of responsibility for the maintenance of peace.

Relations between Poland, a member of the Warsaw Treaty and non-aligned Yugoslavia are stable because based on the observance of their independence, sovereignty, non-interference, equality and respect for each other's different roads in internal and external affairs.

In its international contacts, Yugoslavia proceeds from the principle providing that each country should deal with its internal problems independently and without outside pressures. In a recent statement Premier Planinc reiterated Yugoslavia's position that the Polish people, the Polish United Workers' Party and other socialist, democratic and patriotic forces alone are called upon to carry out on their own the progressive social and economic reforms and that they are capable of doing so.

Apart from political subjects, Planinc and Jaruzelski will focus on the advancement of Yugoslav-Polish economic relations, which both sides maintain should continue developing on the basis for longterm programmes of industrial cooperation and specialization.

### Interviewed by PAP

LD291258 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0940 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Jun (TANJUG) -- "We positively assess the results of many years of Yugoslav-Polish cooperation and view its development with optimism. The friendship between our peoples has a long tradition and our mutual relations are based on respect for the principles of independence, sovereignty, noninterference, equality and mutual appreciation of each other's own paths in internal socialist development and of the difference between the two countries' international positions," Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, said in an interview granted to PAP in connection with her visit to Poland.

"We see self-management and the policy of nonalignment," Milka Planinc said, "as our permanent orientation, as the road to our independence, stability and progress, which is also our obligation to the socialist ideals that have inspired us throughout our more recent history. We have followed and continue to follow with great attention the socialist development of friendly Poland and the efforts it is making to overcome its present difficulties in keeping with its own conditions. This time again, as we have already stressed on numerous occasions, we are convinced that only the Polish people, the PZPR and other socialist, democratic and patriotic forces of Poland -- without interference from outside -- are competent and able to carry out, independently, those social and economic reforms that will make possible the full flourishing of Poland's further socialist development.

"The conditions in the two countries are different and consequently the methods used in building sociopolitical relations are also inevitably different, but we have common goals: to build socialism, in keeping with our conditions and possibilities."

Replying to questions, the president of the Federal Executive Council said that "Poland and Yugoslavia share interests in peace, real security and further progress. The ways to achieve these goals can be and are different, considering that Poland is a member of the Warsaw Pact and Yugoslavia of the Nonaligned Movement. Since they live together on the European Continent, it is quite natural that Yugoslavia and Poland should place exceptional importance on European security and cooperation. Together with other countries, in particular the nonaligned and neutral states of Europe, Yugoslavia actively advocates the consistent application of the principles of the Helsinki Final Act, as well as the kind of work done and results achieved by the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe which will give all the peoples of Europe and further afield in the world more tranquillity and opportunity for broader cooperation. These and numerous other aspirations, which serve peace and progress, provide the many points of contact between our two countries in their successful cooperation in the international field as well," Milka Planinc continued.

"I am very glad that our visit to friendly Warsaw takes place during the celebrations marking the 40th anniversary of socialist Poland. Yugoslavs know all about the courage of the Polish people," Milka Planinc said, "and the contribution it made, at enormous cost, to the struggle for victory over fascism in World War II. It also takes place just before Yugoslav Veterans Day which is marked in Yugoslavia to commemorate 4 July 1941 when, under Tito's leadership and in the heart of enslaved Europe, the Yugoslav Communist Party decided to start the nationwide uprising which marked the historical and revolutionary turning point in the life of our nations and nationalities. Many of your compatriots also took an active part in the armed struggle against all of the foreign invaders of our country. I mention this to pay tribute and express warm gratitude to them, because by doing so they became a shining symbol of friendship between our peoples and will for ever be a part of our history."

Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, expressed the conviction that the talks in Warsaw will contribute to the development of traditional friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

## Seen Off by Zemljaric, Others

LD030821 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0739 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Jul (TANJUG) — Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], left this morning for an official and friendly visit to Poland at the invitation of Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers. The two premiers will discuss development of bilateral cooperation and topical international issues.

Spasoje Medenica, a member of the FEC and chairman of the Yugoslav side of the Mixed Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation; Mirko Ostojic, deputy federal secretary of foreign affairs; and other senior officials left for Warsaw together with the FEC president.

At Belgrade airport, the Yugoslav delegation was seen off by Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the FEC; Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary of foreign affairs; and other Yugoslav personalities. Krzysztof Kosterko, charge d'affaires of the Polish Embassy in Belgrade, also saw off the delegation.

PRC HEALTH MINISTER ARRIVES IN BELGRADE

LD021258 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1145 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Jul (TANJUG) -- At the invitation of the Federal Executive Council Cui Yueli, minister of public health of the PRC, accompanied by his aides arrived in Belgrade today. With Djordje Jakovljevic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for labor, health and social welfare, Cui Yueli will discuss cooperation between the two countries in the sphere of health and medical and pharmaceutical sciences. The Chinese delegation will also visit several health institutions in Serbia, Bosnia-Hercegovina, Croatia, and Slovena.

At the end of the visit an agreement on cooperation between the two countries in the sphere of health and medical and pharmaceutical sciences will be signed.

PROSPECTS OF 'DELICATE' USSR-PRC TALKS EXAMINED

LD022002 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Soviet-Chinese consultations on current bilateral relations are in progress in Moscow. They are delicate talks on many controversial issues between the two neighbors, the main one being the occupation of Kampuchea. Apart from that the recent commentaries by Soviet journalists on Reagan's visit to China and on Chinese foreign policy represent yet another obstacle in the talks. What arethe prospects? Slavko Stanic in Moscow:

[Stanic] Simultaneously with China's latest appeals to the Soviet Union to reexamine its attitude to the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea, Qian Qichen, deputy minister of foreign affairs, has been paying a visit to Moscow since Saturday. His host is Gromyko's deputy Mikhail Kapitsa, who visited Beijing last September. At that time the second course of the Chinese-Soviet consultations on current foreign political and bilateral issues of the relations between the two neighboring countries was also agreed.

Qian Qichen's collocutor in Moscow this time is not Leonid Ilichev, with whom he has already been holding consultations on the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations for 2 years. However, as has been unofficially learned, the change of collocutor has not brought about a change in the troubled nature of relations between the two countries. This time too the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea is at the center of the high-ranking Chinese official's current Moscow talks.

The relations between Beijing and Moscow have been troubled again because the Soviet press took Reagan's visit to China and the clashes on the Chinese-Vietnamese border as grounds for new attacks on Beijing's foreign political course. The planned visit to Beijing by Ivan Arkhipov, Soviet first deputy premier, was cancelled in May and it was thus uncertain whether Qian Qichen would come to Moscow and return the visit of Gromyko's deputy, Kapitsa.

Therefore, as has been unofficially learned, the present talks between Qian Qichen and his host are very delicate. There is no rapprochement of attitudes in eliminating the chief obstacles to normalizing Soviet-Chinese relations, but doors to new contacts are not being closed. New dates for Arkhipov's visit to Beijing and a meeting between Gromyko and Wu Xuenqian at the autumn session of the UN General Assembly in New York are being mentioned.

## TU PRESIDENCY AGAINST STANDARD OF LIVING DECLINE

LD021814 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1621 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Belgrade, Jul 2 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Trade Union Confederation Presidency today, Monday, firmly demanded that the downward trend in the standard of living in the country, evident in a 50-percent inflation and a purchasing power down to the level of 1969, be stopped during the current year. A trade union presidency member pointed out during the session that social prosperity cannot be built on a constantly weakening material and social position of the working class and added that the wages of workers can no longer remain the only field in which to seek economic reserves for stabilizing the Yugoslav economy.

The trade union presidency members warned that, contrary to the agreed, many prices rise without prior consultations between the enterprises and the trade union. The programme of protection of the standard of living [word indistinct] its further growth has been envisaged in the government economic policy for this year but, for reasons of pronounced internal economic difficulties, is not yet being implemented. On the external level, Yugoslavia is managing to meet its financial obligations in time and is recording a rise in exports.

## FEC DISCUSSES BANKING POLICIES, CUSTOMS ZONES

LD292324 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1353 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 29 Jun (TANJUG) -- At its session last night chaired by Mijat Sukovic, the Federal Executive Council adopted a decision on changing and amending the decision on the payment of interest on foreign currency held by Yugoslav citizens temporarily employed abroad in foreign currency accounts or foreign currency savings accounts in Yugoslavia. The change will remove the administrative impediments that made it difficult for our citizens temporarily employed abroad to realize the foreign exchange interest on their savings guaranteed to them by law. The new changes will simplify and reduce the procedure for realizing foreign currency interest. It is confirmed in fact that our workers temporarily employed abroad who have foreign currency savings will be able to prove their right to interest in foreign currency by producing any document that makes it possible to establish that the foreign currency saver is really engaged in temporary employment abroad for a foreign employer or is independently engaged in a specific activity abroad.

This is further confirmation along with all other measures of the determination to consolidate the security of foreign exchange savings and increase the motivation of our workers temporarily employed abroad to place their savings in banks in Yugoslavia.

The Federal Executive Council concluded that the Association of Yugoslav Banks should for its part take measures and actions vis-a-vis the authorized banks in order to guarantee that Yugoslav citizens temporarily employed abroad can consistenly realize more rapidly and easily their right, guaranteed by law, to foreign currency interest on their savings. The Council expects the association, the banks, and the Post Office Savings Bank to make organized efforts in this direction.

According to the statement by the Federal Secretariat for Information, the Federal Executive Council also drew up the proposal for the law on the bases of the system of commodity reserves and on the federal community reserves.

The Federal Executive Council also established the proposal for adopting a law on customs zones with the draft of the law, and the draft law on special conditions for carrying out foreign trade activities in customs zones. These laws should regulate the way in which zones are formed, the activities that may be carried out in them, and customs supervision. The aim is to facilitate through these customs zones increased exports of goods and services, the increased transit of goods, and greater use of transport and warehouse capacities, thereby realizing an increased flow of foreign currency. A simplification of the customs procedure concerning transactions in the customs zones is also envisaged in order to facilitate an expansion of activity and increase in exports of goods and services.

The Council also adopted a draft law on amendments to the law on conducting exchange transactions in effective foreign monies in Yugoslavia. These changes would enable foreign persons to return through authorized banks or exchange offices unspent dinars in the form of unused gas coupons or dinar checks.

DOLANC URGES FASTER SELF-MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT

LD301721 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1625 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] Ljubljana, Jun 30 (TANJUG) -- Presidency of Yugoslavia member Stane Dolanc today, Saturday, urged an accelerated development of self-management so that social relations in Yugoslavia may follow the achieved level of the productive forces.

Speaking in Ljubljana on the occasion of July 4th, celebrated in Yugoslavia as the day the Communist Party took the decision on armed uprising against the fascists in 1941, Dolanc pointed up that it was inadequate speed of self-management development that has been one of the main reasons for a currently deep discord between economic reproduction and the overall social reproduction.

Self-management is a social system introduced in Yugoslavia over 30 years ago in which the direct producers are to have the decisive say in the generation and distribution of income and in their enterprises' overall activities. The same holds for other citizens as regards daily life in their local communities.

In addressing what is a traditional meeting of Iskra Electronic Factory workers in Kranj, Slovenia, Dolanc pointed out that the underlying idea of the programme of Yugoslavia's economic stabilization, carried more than a year ago, provides for a plan of actions by which the workers will be able "to make decisions on their income as a whole, and hence on the entirety of relations within social reproduction."

In this reference Dolanc especially urged the Yugoslav society to rely still closer on its own forces and capabilities. Dolanc pointed out that this presumes setting up a strategy of such technological development as will be a function of the policy as a whole.

Dolanc criticzed the absence of selective imports of foreign-origin technology, because this has hampered the income-based association of Yugoslav enterprises just as it has obstructed the formation of large-sized propulsive economic groupings to be so competitive on the world market to get themselves included in the international division of labour on the footing of equality.

## MAMULA CHAIRS MEETING ON DEFENSE PREPARATIONS

LD282256 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1950 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Jun (TANJUG) -- Under the chairmanship of Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, a meeting was held in Belgrade at which the state and problems of defense preparations in sociopolitical communities and organizations of associated labor were discussed. Taking part in the work of the meeting were representatives of the Federal Executive Council, the Federal Secretariats for National Defense and Internal Affairs, the Federal Council for the Protection of the Constitutional Order, and the secretaries for national defense of all the socialist republics and provinces. They exchanged views and experiences gained in the practice of defense organization.

Addressing the participants in the meeting, the federal secretary for national defense emphasized among other things the achieved results, but he also pointed out the need for critically assessing what we had done and what we were doing in the field of organization of defense and protection. Such analysis, Admiral Mamula emphasized, should help us to determine where our defense preparations lagged behind the needs, that is behind the demands of time and real possibilities of our society. In this, we must proceed from the undisputed fact that the topical military-political trends in the world and the difficulties which we are encountering in our development demand maximum organization in the field of defense and protection, mobility, technical standard and moral and psychological preparedness of all subjects of our community for defense and protection in even the most difficult conditions.

During the discussion, the participants in the meeting paid special attention to the study of the most essential problems connected with concrete activities designed to further improve the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection. The discussion showed that the process of socialization of defense matters had embraced all the most important activities, but it was also noted that there was still much room and need for further development and intensification, especially as regards mobilization, development of infrastructure and general territorial arrangements, and mass training of the population.

The meeting showed full unanimity about further directions of action in defense preparations and concrete measures to be taken in the Federation and in the republics and provinces.

## DEFENSE COMMITTEE ADOPTS 1983 BUDGET ACCOUNTS

LD261642 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1244 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Jun (TANJUG) -- At a session today the delegates of the National Defense Committee of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly adopted without any observations the draft final accounts of the federal budget for 1983. The details of the draft were explained to the delegates by Egon Padovan, assistant federal secretary of finance.

The delegates also discussed the implementation of the plans and tasks in financing the Yugoslav People's Army last year. It was noted that during the year all important tasks pertaining to combat readiness were carried out in full. The living standard of the men was maintained, but the standard of living of the officers, as indeed the standard of living of all employed people in the country, was burdened by the requirements of the policy of economic stabilization. The Army has carried out its own program of measures and activities concerning the stabilization policy.

During the past year funding for weapons was increased at the expense of reduced construction activity in the Army. The delegates heard a report on and discussed in particular some questions concerned, with the operations of the federal directorate for trade and reserves of products for special purposes.

The state of civil defense preparedness in cities and large towns received a positive evaluation. It was stressed, however, that in this area there were quite a few discrepancies not only among the various parts of the country, but also from one municipality to another. The preparedness and professional training of the headquarters and of the units and also the training of the population have attained a satisfactory level. It was stressed today that this cannot be said about protection equipment supplies for the citizens or of the level of organization of social communities in urban development and other solutions which also comprise the requirements and needs of our civil protection.

Agreement was reached at the session that the discussion on the report on implementation of the Law on National Military Service be held at the beginning of September by which the Federal Secretariat of National Defense will prepare a comprehensive analysis of many issues pertaining to this field which have been brought up in the past.

## LCY COMMITTEE ELECTS STOJANOVIC NEW PRESIDENT

LD022105 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1907 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Jul (TANJUG) -- At the session of the Committee of Conferences on Organizations of the LCY in Organs and Organizations of the Federation held this evening, Dr Stanislav Stojanovic was elected president of this body. The second 1-year mandate of Dr Marjan Rozic, the current president, has expired. The 2-year mandate of Dr Rada Aleksic, the committee's secretary, has also expired but the election of the new secretary was postponed until September because consultations were said to be in progress.

The report on the work of the committee and its presidium and commission since June of last year was also adopted. Although on the basis of the report, Marjan Rozic said, it could be concluded that the committee and the presidium have done quite a lot in the past period, numerous problems that still exist in the federation deny such an assertion.

## EDIBLE OIL PRICE HIKE DUE TO HIGH IMPORT COST

LD292310 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1911 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Jun (TANJUG) -- According to the Federal Secretariat of Information, the Federal Executive Council, in cooperation with the republics and provinces through the interrepublican committee for markets, adopted a decision on the new retail prices of edible oil. The increase is due to high prices of imported unprocessed oil. Since the domestic production of oleaginous plants is insufficient, some two thirds of domestic needs are being covered from imported unprocessed oil.

According to this decision, beginning 30 June, the production prices of unprocessed soya and rape oil will be increased by 27.3 percent and sunflower oil by 28.4 percent. The retail prices of soya and rape oil will be increased by 16.6 percent and of sunflower oil by 18.7 percent.

## WORKING GROUP PREPARES FOR SAWPY SESSION

LD022022 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1715 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Jul (TANJUG) -- We must no longer be satisfied with merely ascertaining and noting political and economic problems in Kosovo but we must get to the root of their causes and then resolve them. The latest events in this province also sound a warning about the constant activity of nationalists and irredentists. This was stated at the meeting today of the working group preparing the session of the SAWPY Federal Conference which is to discuss the Socialist Alliance's tasks in implementing the political platform on Kosovo. The session of the conference is expected to be held at the end of the year.

If we persistently assert that among SAWPY members and even among Kosovo LC members opportunism and wavering are present and that the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins and even of other nationalities living in Kosovo is not abating, then it should also be placed on record why this is so. The existing analyses and assessments of these problems are fairly general; they lack a subtle approach and this reflects unfavorably on the efficient activity of the Socialist Alliance, it was stated at the meeting.

The economic situation in Kosovo is in the assessment of some participants in the meeting now even more difficult than the political one. Delays in resolving major problems of the economic activity and nonimplementation of that which has been agreed contribute considerably to this state of affairs. In the words of Nedjo Bodigora, representative of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy, not a single republic nor the Province of Vojvodina has completed the construction of projects in Kosovo although they took on this obligation a long time ago.

Macedonia and Slovenia have not even begun the construction. Self-managing agreements on the pooling of labor and resources in this part of the country are being realized only slowly. Of the resources of the federal fund planned for pooling in Kosovo only 22.50 percent was used last year. The same is also true of the 200 initiatives on the pooling of labor and resources in Kosovo which have come from associated labor of the republics and Vojvodina. In some 50 cases so far the working out of the preinvestment or investment documentation has been reached, about 100 of these initiatives are still under negotiation, while in the remaining 50 cases so far only the idea exists. Today's meeting heard, for instance, that some educational workers, Albanians, who have remained without jobs in Macedonia due to enemy activity quickly find employment in Kosovo in educational establishments again. This is yet another proof that the Socialist Alliance still has much work to do and therefore the preparations for the session of the SAWPY Federal Conference are being approached with exceptional detail.

## MACEDONIAN LEADER MEETS NEW ARMY COMMANDER

LD021806 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1412 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Skopje, 2 Jul (TANJUG) -- Today in Skopje Kata Lahtova, president of the Macedonian Assembly, received Lieutenant Colonel General Stevan Mirkovic, new commander of the Skopje Army District. The reception was attended by Colonel General Lambe Mihajlovski, the outgoing commander, and Lieutenant Colonel General Mile Arnautovski, chairman of the Macedonian Assembly's Commission for National Defense. The talks dealt with the successful implementation of cooperation between the Army and the people in realizing the concept of all-people's defense as well as with the Army's active participation in the development of the republic, in particular in mountainous, hilly, and border areas.

SERBIAN LC CC ACCEPTS RESIGNATIONS, DISMISSES 2

AU271232 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Jun 84 p 3

[R. Dubljevic and M. Torov report]

[Excerpt] Radmila Bajic, Svetislav Stojakov, and Nikola Ljubicic were relieved of their posts as members of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia, Nikola Ljubicic at his own request (because he is too busy with his new post as member of the SFRY Presidency). Zejnulah Ramadani submitted his resignation as member of the Statutory Commission of the LC of Serbia.

Since the Provincial Committee of the LC of Kosovo has not prepared proposals for a member of the Central Committee and a member of the Statutory Commission of the LC of Serbia for today's session, they will be elected at one of the coming sessions of the Central Committee.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA CIVIL DEFENSE EXERCISE ENDS

LD302208 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1219 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] Banja Luka, 30 Jun (TANJUG) -- As part of regular training as defined in the program of professional training, a mobilization-operational exercise of members of the reserve and active cadres of the public and state security services of the Bosnia-Hercegovina SR was held on 29 and 30 June. The exercise is a continuation of regular activities prior to and during the XIV Olympic games. According to reports, necessary experience and information were gained from the exercise relative to the skill and preparedness of the organs and operative units of the services, operational state of the equipment and coordination and cooperation with other features of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

At the end of this 2-day exercise, some units of militia reservists and security services which took part in the exercise were inspected. The inspection was attended by many citizens, representatives of sociopolitical organizations from Banja Luka, and leading cadres of internal affairs organs. The organizers of the exercise were headed by Dusko Zgonjanin, republican secretary for internal affairs. The exercise was also watched by Colonel General Mirko Vranic, member of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Presidency and president of the Council for All-People's Defense of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Presidency; and Zivko Radisic, republican secretary for all-people's defense.

KOSOVO SAWP PRESIDIUM ELECTS HODZA PRESIDENT

LD291803 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1506 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Summary] Pristina, 29 Jun (TANJUG) -- At today's session of the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference Presidium, Abdulah Hodza was elected president of the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference Presidium with a 1-year mandate. At the same session, Svetlana Pesic was elected president of the provincial conference for the social activity of Kosovo women.

## SESELJ TRIAL OPENS IN SARAJEVO 2 JULY

LD021844 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1748 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Sarajevo, 2 Jul (TANJUG) -- The trial of Dr Vojislav Seselj, scientific associate of Sarajevo University and suspended professor of the Political Sciences Faculty, opened today before the Grand Council of the Sarajevo District Court, chaired by Milorad Potparic.

According to the indictment presented by Vera Jovanovic, deputy district public prosecutor, Vojislav Seselj, between 1982 and May 1984, by acting from anarcholiberalist and nationalistic positions, committed the criminal act of counterrevolutionary acts threatening the social system according to Article 114 of the SFRY Criminal Law. As the indictment states, this refers to acts directed at overthrowing the power of the working class and working people; undermining the established socioeconomic order, the sociopolitical system and the system of self-management as established by the Constitution; anticonstitutionally overthrowing the organs of social self-management and power; wrecking brotherhood and unity; violating equality of the nations and nationalities; and anticonstitutionally changing the state federal system.

Seselj, during his work and talks with witnesses, also advocated the abolition of the instruction of the languages of the various nationalities at higher education establishments, and the introduction of only the Serbo-Croat language in the educational system. According to the indictment, Seselj had sent copies of his works to those in Belgrade who thought like him with the intention of having them copied and circulated; he had thus committed criminal acts.

In the course of today's hearing, Vojislav Seselj was interrogated. During the investigations he refused to present his defense or to reply to questions put to him. He negated all the points of the indictment and stressed that at stake were his personal deliberations, which had not been published and which were not intended for circulation. He also refuted all the statements by witnesses, asserting that he did not even know some of the witnesses. The defense today requested that it be established whether the accused was capable of attending the hearing in view of the fact that since 21 May he had not been willingly taking food. However, in the course of the hearing, this request was dropped since it was evident that Vojislav Seselj was capable of attending the trial. The trial will continue tomorrow with testimonies by witnesses.

## BRIEFS

KOSOVO UNEMPLOYMENT 29 PERCENT -- At a meeting with the provincial employment bureau, Nebi Gasi, president of the Presidency of the Autonomous Socialist Province of Kosovo, and Kolj Siroka, member of the Presidency, were informed that the number of unemployed people in the province is 98,200, or 29 percent of the able-bodied population. This is 2.5 times higher than the average for the SFRY as a whole. [Summary] [Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 8 Jun 84 AU]

DRUG ADDICTION FIGURES -- The Section for All-People's Defense and Social Self- Protection and the Section for Health of the SAWP of Bosnia-Hercegovina Republican Conference at its session in Sarajevo on 7 May noted that at the end of 1982, there were 827 registered drug addicts in Bosnia-Hercegovina, and about 10,000 in Yugoslavia as a whole. Experts estimate the actual numbers to be three times larger. Almost 80 percent of drug addicts in Bosnia-Hercegovina live in the six largest cities in the republic, and 85 percent are below the age of 25. [Summary] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 May 84 p 5 AU]